The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 15—No 4. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 29. 1854. WHOLE No 1101.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser's.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid up except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertises by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

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U States Life Insurance Annuity & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICES—S. E. corner Third and Chesnut sts., Philad'a,
5 Nassau street, New York,
48 Camp street, New Orleans;
59 Second street, Baltimore;
18 Congress street, Boston,
30 Third Street, Cincinnati.

Assets [illegible]

Aug. 27th, 1853. y—3

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

Net accumulating Cash Funds, July 31st., 1853.

$2,193,802.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital and Surplus, over $300,000,

THE undersigned, Agent for the above two most successful and responsible Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance.

Pamphlets containing rates of premium, and informations on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

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Insured at extraordinary low rates. All who depend upon their teams for a livelihood, should come immediately and have their Horses or Cattle insured before they are injured or take sick and die.

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*
WM. COULSON, *Inspector.*

November 12, 1851. y19

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

This Company has a Capital Stock of $300,000, all paid in and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17

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CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000.

THIS Company will insure Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, from death or damage, either from natural causes, accident or diseases of any description whatever, at low rates.

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Office No. 8, Front Street, Cincinnati

The undersigned having been appointed agent for Northern Indiana, is now prepared to issue policies Office over B. Smith's Store, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, May 10, 1851. y41p

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Fire & Marine Insurance Company

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Also shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, per good vessel or vessells, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports or to any maratime ports whatsoever in the atlantic waters, against the

PERILS OF THE SEAS.

For terms of Insurance—also pamphlets containing farther information, apply to

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Fort Wayne, Jan. 16, 1850. y45

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Will Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE

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J. P. KILBRETH, E. S. HAINES,
H. L. HOFFMAN.

E. B. REEDER, *President,*
N. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

Office No. 8, Front Street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 court house.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 20, 1849. 23—tf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

OFFICE—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets y26

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office. y7

JOHN HOUGH, JR. WILLIAM H. JONES

HOUGH & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
FORT WAYNE, IND.,

WILL attend to all Legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the state.

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J. L. WORDEN C. CASE.

WORDEN & CASE,

Attorneys at Law.

Office s. w. corner of Public Square, over Reer's office
Aug. 1st, 1853. FORT WAYNE, Ind.

JOS. P. K. EDGERTON.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

LAND & COLLECTION AGENT.
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WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts, and give special attention to *Land Agencies* and the *Securing and Collection of Debts* in any part of Indiana.

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Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
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John Steward, Jr. & Co. } *New York.*
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Robert Ogden, Esq.
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Allen Hamilton,
Hugh McCulloch, } *Fort Wayne.*
R. W. Taylor.

OFFICE—On Clinton-st., opposite the Brick Church.
July 18, 1851. y—4

E. F. COLERICK. [1849.] W. R. WITHERS.

COLERICK & WITHERS *Attorney and Counsellors at-Law, and General Land and Tax Agents.* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection and Securing of DEBTS, and Examination of TITLES &c. in Indiana.

*** OFFICE,—Over B. Smith's Store, corner of Calhoun and Columbia-streets.

Nov. 17, 1849. 20—y

WM. M. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald, } *Professors in Law*
" William T. Otto, } *Indiana University.*
Samuel Hanna, *Fort Wayne.*
Thos. Hamilton, "
Allen Hamilton, "
Samuel L. Rugg. *Decatur*

*** OFFICE—On Clinton Street, two doors north of the Bank. y38

F. P. RANDALL. *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery.* Fort Wayne Indiana. OFFICE on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRAKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.* Fort Wayne, Ind. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis.*
" Richard Snydam, *New York.*
" W. Hyslop, "
" Alex. Kevan, "
" Jos. Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Drs. O. & Mary F. THOMAS.

OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in Phœnix Block, over Foellinger & Shoaff's Store, FORT WAYNE, IND. n—41

Dr. ROGERS

Office on Corner Main and Calhoun streets Over R. Evans & Co's Store.

Fort Wayne, Sept 19, 1853. 6md21

C. E. Tupper, M. D.,

SURGEON & OCULIST.

OFFICE corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, over G. Wilson's store, where he may be found day and night by those wishing his aid in Medicine or Surgery.

All diseases of the Eye treated by the most approved surgical practice.

Fort Wayne, July 1st. y52

HOMŒOPATHIST.

DR. BOWEN has removed his office one door south, and can now be found over Stapleford's store, ever ready and attentive, to the interests of his patients, to practice HOMŒOPATHY in its purity.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale. Residence at Wm. Bowen's, Barr Street. 37

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his Office to his house, on the corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, directly back of the 1st Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 23th, 1854 34

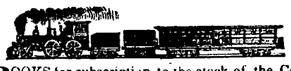
DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Calhoun street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention

Fort Wayne, August 18th, 1847. tfe

HOMŒOPATHY.

D. M. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as *Homœopathic Physician, and Surgeon.* He may be found at the Office of Dr Brooks, on Calhoun Street, first building north of Canal Bridge at all times when not professionally engaged. ply8

Fort Wayne & Mississippi Railroad.



BOOKS for subscription to the stock of the Company have been opened at the following places, and are in the hands of the following named gentlemen:

Rensselaer, by Dr. G. A. Moss,
Winamac, by William D. Barnett,
Rochester, by Anthony F. Smith,
Liberty Mills, by John Comstock.
Fort Wayne, by Allen Hamilton.

A. HAMILTON, President.
R. E. FLEMING, Secretary. t38

GRIND STONE,

Paper and Rag Depot at

COMPARET HUBBELL & Co's Fort Wayne.

BANK and County Officers, Forwarding Merchants and others can have blank books made to order on short notice, ruled and bound to any pattern, and in the *best* style and of the very best *Eastern* paper, also *Letter and Cap Writing Paper* of the same quality.

A good article of Wrapping Paper constantly on hand to supply Merchants in the vicinity. Also the *BEREA GRINDSTONE* for the trade at quarry prices adding transportation and charges. *RAGS* taken at the highest price. J. B. JOHNSON.

Fort Wayne, August 10th 1852. 3tf.

POETRY.

The Maiden's Choice.

A young maid sat by her cottage tree,
A beautiful maid, at the dawn of day;
Her sewing fell idle upon her knee—
For her heart and her thoughts were far away;
When a sober old wooer came up the dell,
A wooer whose hopes, one would think were few;
But a maiden's heart is a puzzle to tell—
And though old his face—yet his coat was new;
Oh, a young maid's heart is a puzzle to tell—
And though old his face—yet his coat was new.

The wooer he gave her a wistful look—
And wistful, too, were the words he said;
While merry she sung, like a summer brook,
And played with her needle, and knotted the thread.
He spoke of the ring and the wedding chime,
He pressed her hand, and he bended his knee,
And he begged and implored her to fix the time!
No—go and ask my mother, said she;
Oh, fix it *yourself, my darling,* said he—
No—go and ask my mother, said she,

Scarce into the house had the wooer gone,
When a young man leaned over a neighboring stile,
And sad was the look that youth put on,
And playful and gay was the maiden's smile;
Pray, who is this carle that comes here to woo?
And why at your side does he talk so free?
Must I ask your mother, dear Marry too?
No, Harry, she whispered—you must ask me,
I'd better go in, your mother to see?
No, Harry, no—no! you must kneel and ask me.

There was wailing one morn at the village church,
Wailing, and weeping, and words of woe—
For the wealthy old wooer was left in the lurch,
The maid had gone off with a younger beau,
Warmly the sun on the hedge row glowed,
Warmly it shone on the old farm gate,
And wild was the laughter upon the road
As Harry rode off with his wedded mate!
Ha! ha! he cried—ho, ho, laughed he—
They may wait a long while ere the bride they see.

"I KNOW IT."

BY E. W. DEWES.

At seventeen years of age, I was more of a man than I have ever been since. I wore a long tailed coat, and boots to which an appurtenance of spurs was generally added; a moustache was quite visible on my upper lip, and a consciousness of ripe maturity never left my mind. I was studying for the legal profession, but at the time of which we write, was spending my summer vacation at my father's house in the country.

Though so manly almost soldier-like as I fancied, in my appearance, my inner was by no means as stern as my outer man. I loved my mother with childish tenderness, and sooner than pain her pious heart, I murmuringly accompanied her every Sunday to the village church to listen to long sermons, of which I could not hear a word, for the tremulous accents of the aged minister who conducted the services were so faint as to be inaudible where we sat. Though incited by love and duty to subject myself to this weekly sins, my conscience yet did not prevent me from whiling away the time by such amusement as lay at my hand—that, namely, of observation and speculation on the countenances of my neighbors, an occupation of which I was fond.

The physiognomy which interested me more than all others was that of a young girl who sat not far from us, and who was accompanied by an aged lady, probably her grandmother—the object of her ever watchful care. The girl's face, from first eliciting my careless admiration, gradually absorbed my whole attention. It was very beautiful, but apart from that it possessed the greatest possible interest for me. Never had I seen a countenance which denoted so much sensibility; each emotion of her mind was plainly written upon it, by its quick, delicate changes; nothing was wanted but the key of a corresponding degree of sensibility in the beholder to read her tender, innocent soul, like an open book. For hours I gazed and speculated on that fair face—I thought how sad would be the lot of so sensitive a being, should fate unite her to one who would not know how to read aright what was so delicately written—to whom the varying expressions of that sweet countenance would be but a blank—who should be able to see it only in its coarser part, beauty of feature. There was no end to the reveries into which those swift coming blushes led me.

Sometimes, by chance, the fair object of my lazy fancies would catch my eye, or, without looking at me, seem to know or feel that I was gazing at her, and I wickedly delighted in noticing the blush which deepened on her cheek until I withdrew my eyes.

One Sunday I happened, on coming out of church, to be close to my lovely neighbor—immediately behind her; my hand actually touched her unconscious garments. I felt an irresistible desire to force her in some way to notice me, to occasion one of those charming blushes, any thing, I know not what. In short, like an impertinent coxcomb, as I was, I stepped forward, and with an insufferable insolence, which I now blush to remember, I whispered in her ear:

"You are very pretty!"

Never was I more surprised than when she calmly replied:

"I know it!"

I was absolutely startled. I had expected a silent conscious blush—an indignant glance—any thing, rather than this cool "I know it!"

I was puzzled, but I had plenty of time to turn the matter in my mind, for in a few days I returned to college. I can truly say it was the one problem which throughout the term, gave me most trouble to solve, and cost me most thought.

Another year elapsed ere I returned home again and sat in the little village church. My personal appearance was meanwhile somewhat changed. I still wore my moustache, it is true, but my coat-tails were not, or did not seem quite so long, and I had left off my spurs.

My mother and I were early seated in our pew, and I impatiently awaited the arrival of my lovely emigma. I tried to prepare myself for disappointment.

"I have thinking and dreaming about an ideal," I said to myself; doubtless when the young lady herself appears, all my fine imagining will vanish; there can be no doubt my fancy has been playing tricks with me, investing a mere country maiden with transcendent graces and charms.

While I was reasoning thus with myself, the young lady appeared, leading her old relative with tender care.

Worshipping an "ideal," indeed! my most charming remembrance did no begin to do justice to the beautiful reality. A soul full of tenderness and sensibility seemed to have found a fitting home in a person and face of loveliness and grace.

She blushed when, looking around, she chanced to see me, and again the play of expression on her features, which had so interested me formerly, charmed me.

The more I studied her face the more I seemed to see into the depth of her soul I could have staked my life upon her noble purity of thought and deed.

As we returned home I described my fair neighbor, and asked my mother who she was.

"Her name," said my mother, "is Grace Denny; and she is the loveliest—the most superior young woman I have ever, in my whole life met with. It is too soon to think of such things yet," she continued, smiling, "but some years hence it would make me happy to see my son married to just such a woman."

"Not quite so fast, mother," said I laughing a good deal to hide a little boyish embarrassment, which I was most anxious to conceal.

I found that Grace had become a constant visitor at my mother's and I did not fail to improve the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with her.

She was indeed a gifted creature, endowed with all natures best. She sang, she danced she conversed with an indescribable grace peculiar to herself. Tho' generally thoughtful and earnest in her demeanor, she had a vein of quiet humor, and her strokes of playful drollery charmed all the more from being unexpected. But more alluring to me than her gifts and accomplishments, was the shrinking sensibility depicted on every lineament of her sweet face. I soon found myself deeply, painfully interested in her. I say painfully, for Grace received my assiduous attentions with a perfect coolness and unconcern which gave me great uneasiness which gave me great uneasiness. Sometimes I thought she remembered my early impertinence and was displeased to punish it. But there was a rival, a cousin of Grace's, who always stood in my way, from whom Grace received, as a matter of course, numberless little attentions which I dared not even offer. I hated this man; I was insufferably jealous; but Grace seemed either perfectly unconscious or perfectly indifferent to the ly-play of animosity which was carried on between us.

Grace, sweet Grace, with he childlike simplicity and sensitive woman's heart, who could resist her? I could not—my whole soul was hers. In vain had I struggled, in vain had I called upon my vanity, of which I had plenty to invoke, to save me from the mortification of loving without return. I could not stem or control the passions which, strong as a whirlwind, had seized me.

One evening I sat by the piano while Grace sang to me. The cousin was not there, and dear Grace's varying color and glistening eye suggested sweet hopes to my vanity. Fancied I saw love in those bright, dewey eyes, and on those soft music breathing lips.

It was the last evening of my vacation, and surely I read a gentle farewell thought in Grace's face. I was beside myself with joy at the idea: I was as if in a blissful dream, a sweet delirium, a rapture of love. As Grace rose to leave the piano, I caught hand, and unable longer to repress the one thought had filled my heart, I exclaimed fervently:

"Grace—dear Grace—with all my soul I love you!"

She lifted her large, soft eyes, and said slowly, while a mischievous smile stole over her face:

"I know it."

She was gone ere I had time to prevent it, or recover from my surprise.

The next day I returned to college, expecting to complete my studies in another year. A year! how long a time to be absent from the beloved being who was to me, I felt henceforth and forever, whether she returned my love or not, the nucleus around which all my thought would revolve. I need not say how often her strange and unsatisfactory answer tormented me. I perceived her repetition of the same words, her remembrance of the time she had used them before; and this then the punishment for my insolence. I tortured myself by bringing the whole scene again and again to memory—my passionate declaration or love and her provoking reply: "I know it." "The deuce you do!" thought I sometimes. "I would that I had possessed the wit to have left you a little more uncertain."

I often wonder that I was able to study all this time, for Grace beautiful, graceful Grace, was never absent from my thoughts—she had become the dream of my life—the object of all my love sonnets, which had till now been scattered on various rival beauties. I did study, and study hard, and at the end of the term passed examination with high honor—much to my dear mother's pride and joy.

I determined to be wiser when I saw Grace again—to discover boyish doubt if I were indeed beloved, before I committed myself, as I had done, by foolish speeches.

In order to satisfy myself on this point, and perhaps also to gratify a little pique, when I returned I did not go immediately to see Grace as my feelings dictated, but waited until my mother's summons, sent upon my entering with us. Even then, though my heart was full of tenderness for her, I affected coldness. I had made up my mind to play a part and suffer as I might, I would act it out. There was a young lady staying with my mother at this time who dearly loved to flirt: I was quite ready to contribute to her amusement. I devoted myself to her the whole evening and felt the sweetest pain I ever experienced when I saw Grace's dear, changing, sensitive face, that was deeply pained and wounded.

When this foolery had been carried to its height, I perceived Grace suddenly rise and step through the open window out on the piazza. In a few minutes I followed her; she had retired to a little distance from the window and stood with her head leaning against the railing weeping.—Stealing softly behind her, I passed my arm around her and whispered: "Ah dearest Grace, do not deny it: you love me!"

There was a little pause; then laughing yet still half crying, Grace turned aside her head and said—

"Alas! I know it."

Abbreviation—A Yankee Trick.—Many years ago, somewhere in the Old Colony, there lived a man, whose name was Cornelius Cobb. At one time, when he was far away from home, I think it was in some Southern port, a merchant called on him in great haste, requesting him, merely as a matter form, to lend his name as security on a note for several thousand dollars. Mr. Cobb, believing that the gentlemen was as sale as Plymouth Rock—as good as gold—signed the document without the slightest hesitation, "Corn Cobb."—Long before the note became due, the staunch merchant had failed. When the proper time arrived, the creditors consulted able counsel, as to the best method for them to pursue. The lawyers informed them that nothing bould be done, unless they could find the fellow who had used the "signature; for, said they, no living man ever had such a name—Corn Cobb!—its a boax; a genuine Yankee trick! When Mr. Cobb heard of the failure, putting his thumb to his nose, he remarked: "Lucky I was'nt there. If I had been, I should have lost my corn, crib and all!"

The First Know Nothing.—King George the Third was the first Know Nothing. He was not only an ignoramus, but among other acts of tyranny he *practiced*, prior to, and during the American Revolution, what the Know Nothings of the present day *preach*.

The Declaration of Independence states that "the history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States." Of the facts submitted to a candid world, to prove this, the following is the sixth:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither,* and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

The Japan Treaty.

RATIFIED BY THE SENATE, July 15.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, and of Kayei the Seventh Year, Third Month and Third Day.

The United States of America and the Empire of the Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan, has given similar full powers to his Commissioners, Hayashi daigaku-no-kami, Prince of Tsus; Sina Izawa, Prince of Mima-Saki, and Adono, member of the Board of Revenue—and the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. 1.—There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

2.—The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year.—[NOTE.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

3.—Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

4.—Those shipwrecked persons and either citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, but shall by amenable to just laws.

5.—Shipwrecked mariners and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto adpended, and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

6.—If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

7.—It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports oper to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

8.—Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

9.—It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges and advantages which are not granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted to the United States and to persons thereof, without any consultation or delay.

10.—Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports of Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

11.—There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the governments deem such arrangement necessary.

12.—The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by the august sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signative thereof, or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, a foresaid have signed and and sealed tcese presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

M. C. PEERRY.

A Novel Award.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Female Seminary, under charge of the Rev. C. G. Selleck, ought to become a very popular institution. Among the awards at its late celebration was the following:—"To Miss Hattie J. Hine, for meekness of disposition, kind-heartedness and affection, a husband—Mr. Austin Rockwell."

The Constitutionalist of that place says "this latter presentation was quite unexpected to most of the audience. Such a prize has never been given in connection with the school since the present principal has been in it. We would suggest the propriety of making such prizes instead of books, gold rings, &c., since, there are doubtles those who will furnish themselves to be given to the deserving, and instead of being a cost to the Institution, as in other plans no doubt it might bring some income, as we doubt not some would pay for the privilege of being used as prizes. We think also that such an arrangement will be satisfactory to the ladies, if we may judge by the willingness with which Miss Hine took and promised to cherish her prize with all conjugal affection."

The New York papers announce that the Ericsson has been fully repaired since her accident, and will soon go to sea. Public curiosity will be much gratified, for although the high expectations concerning her have greatly subsided since her first experiment, still there is a good reason to hope that the invention will ultimately prove of great value. A few more days will determine.

Nearly 40,000 immigrants arrived in New York in the month of June. Of these 18,950 were from Great Britian, and 11,117 from Germany.

The new Postage Law.

The proceedings in Congress in relation to the new Postage Law, having been incorrectly reported by the Telegraph, we republish the amendments from the Union. The first section is as follows:

That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea and to or from a foreign country, for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be 10 cts. (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been, or shall be, adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made.) And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rats above specified and for a treble letter, treble these rates and for a quadruple letter, quatruple these rates and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States excepting such as are from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid; and from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters placed in or taken from any post office not for transportation through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The second section provides that the bill shall take effect from and after the commencement of the next fisical quarter.

The Homestead Bill in the Senate.

The Homestead Bill came before the Senate on the 10th, as the special order. Mr. Clayton of Delaware moved to strike out the section, which is in these words:

That if any individual, now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and now a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of his intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall have become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States."

And to insert the following:

"That any mechanic or other citizen of the United States of full age engaged in and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivation of land, shall in consideration of his inability to comply with the conditions of this act by reason of his want of knowledge, skill, or experience in such cultivation of land, be entitled to receive in lieu of 160 acres land as herein provided, the sum of $160 to be paid to him out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

This absurd proposition was of course introduced for no other purpose than to embarrass the progress of the bill, and if possible kill it off.

Mr. Bredhead moved the bill be postponed to the second Monday in December next. Messrs. Gwin, Dodge, Johnson, Cass and Pettit opposed said postponing. Mr. Cass that he regarded this as the most important question of the day, and until it was disposed of he was willing to postpone all other business."

The motion to postpone was rejected; yeas 17, nays 32.

This we presume, may be taken as an indication of the sense of the Senate on the bill; and if so, we may look for its final passage before long. We earnestly agree with the veteran Michigan Senator that this is the most momentous question of the day, and earnestly hope that no [illegible] of whatever importance, nor any parliamentary dodge of declared or secret opponents of the great measure of Free Homes for the people, will be allowed to prevent the placing of this on the Statute books before the close of the present session.

Political Humbugs.

We extract the following from an article on the above subject in the Pittsburg Post:

"Another humbug is the clamor against foreign influence. The Know Nothings say that foreigners and Catholics are gaining too much influence in our government; are holding too many offices; and are becoming too numerous in the country. A few facts will show that this vaunted peril to our institutions is a humbug.

One member of the United States Senate, out of sixty-two, is a native of Ireland—Gen. Shields. Two members of the British House of Lords are natives of the United States. In the Philadelphia Post Office, of one hundred and three employees, nine are of foreign birth, but naturalized, and ninety-four natives. In the Philadelphia Custom House, of forty day inspectors, three are Irish, one German, and thirty-six natives To hear the Native Americans talk, one would suppose they were all foreigners. In the different departments at Washington the proportion of clerks and employees in still less. Of the twenty-five million of people of the United States less than one-tenth are of foreign birth. A dangerous proportion, truly! We known of no act of the American Catholics so directly aiming at political influence, and so arrogant in its nature, as the act of the three thousand New England *protestent* clergy last winter, in protesting *as clergymen,* and "in the name of Almighty God," against a sound Democratic measure. Had it been a Whig measure no such protest would have appeared. How can the Known-Nothings show that there is more danger from Catholic than Protestant clerical interference with political affairs? And who will believe that the *nine-tenths* of the population, who are natives, are in danger from the one tenth who are of foreign birth? It is a humbug. Not *one-twentieth* of the offices in this country are held by foreigners.

A writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin, a few days since, who is friendly to the Know Nothing movement, exposes the true cause of the movement. He says the foreigners, when naturalized, generally vote with the Democrats. That is the secret. If they would vote with the whigs we would hear nothing of the Know Nothings, and of whig leaders seeking their alliance. But what wonder is it that foreigners join the democrats. They escape from the despotism of the old world to a land of freedom, and they join the party of freedom, the party that supports the constitution and the Union; and that sympathizes with the cause of freedom everywhere, and that welcomes them as they come, to our liberty and our prosperity.

This humbug of Know Nothingism will be short lived. It will share the fate of every otherism and faction that has thrown itself into the fatal embrace of whiggery.

We have not space to pursue our theme further to day, but shall endeavor to consider a few other political humbugs at another time.

A Conclusive Argument on the Nebraska Question.

The Louisville Journal is the leading organ of the whigs in the Southwest, and in the usual papty conflicts between democrats and whigs exerts more influence than any other journal of its party. It took strong and decided ground against the Nebraska bill, placing its opposition mainly, like the National Intelligencer, upon the danger of renewing the slavery agitation in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The fact that jurnal failed to make any impression is the strongest proof that the people of the Southwest fully approved the measure. The Journal however, repudiates the issue of "repeal" proposed by the northern abolitionists, and in discussing that proposition makes an argument in favor of the principle of the Nebraska bill which, for conciseness, compactness, force, and conclusiveness, has been seldom equalled. It is an argument addressed to northern men: and with a full consciousness that it is unanswerable, the Journal challenges a reply to it. We present it below, with the single remark that it is surprising that any portion of the people of the North should advocate a proposition which degrades them by denying to them rights and privileges which it concedes to others located on the southern side of an arbitrary line. The argument is as follows:—*Washington Union.*

"And, after all, the main principle of the Nebraska bill is certainly in itself right. We do not see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject, can come to any other conclusion.—We can see no reason why the general government should say that the people living north of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they will have a certain institution or not, but that those on the other side of the parallel shall not have that privilege. Such a discrimination appears to us to have no foundation in justice or common sense. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all Territories the power to chose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much *sectional pride* to be willing even to submit to the discrimination which they *advocate.* How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that north of thirty-six thirty should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty-six thirty? When before was it known that the people of any portion of the country contended zealously *for a double* [illegible] *of power, privileges and* [illegible] *other sections?* Will our northern friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two and a word or two upon this view of the subject?"

Secret Political Organizations.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Indiana Democratic State Convention, recently assembled, was the following:

"*Resolved,* That the democracy of Indiana, adhering to the Constitution of the confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization secret or otherwise, that would attempt to distinguish native or adopted, of all political, religious liberty."

Fixed principles in religion, morals and politics, (says the Washington Statesman) are the only means of insuring secure liberty. Every great political party, in order to gain support and maintain itself, must have a chart of established and [illegible] principles. Such no party can construct a creed on any basis so firm, so enduring, and so respectable, as that of the Constitution of the country. It is the boast of the democratic party, that they stand upon the Constitution. They are not made up of men who come together by chance and form leagues for an occasion. They are not banded together in a temporary alliance to accomplish one object and then fall to pieces. The democracy is composed of men who are bound together by sympathies and the same earnest honest convictions. They believe that this country must have a fixed and permanent policy, both foreign and domestic, and that the great party to which this policy is committed must have fixed and permanent principles—and that these principles must be in accordance with the Constitution.

The Indiana democratic convention in adopting the above resolution, showed a just and true appreciation of the main dangers, and the objects of the democratic party. A very practicably condemned any secret political organization. We hope that the democracy of Indiana will see to it that no such organizations are tolerated among them by any democratic convention in every State.

The creed of the democratic party has been for the work years. The principles embodied in it have been subjected to the scrutinizing examination of the wisest and most patriotic men of the nation, and have received their unqualified sanction. That creed was not made for one day or for one year—it was not made for one purpose or another purpose—it was made for all time, and for

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEL, of Posey County.

For Secretary of State,
NEHEMIAN HAYDEN, of Rush Country.

For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

A New Volume of the Sentinel

Will be commenced on Saturday, the 8th of July next, and we hope as many of our readers as can will continue to pay up by that time and take a new start. It will be such a novelty to some of them to settle up, that we feel quite a philanthropic desire to be instrumental in furnishing the rare delight.

We design enlarging the Sentinel so as to give our readers nearly *one half more news* than at present, and make it THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE STATE. The enlargement will be made as soon as we can complete the necessary arrangements and procure a NEW PRESS of corresponding dimensions.

To meet the heavy outlay we shall naturally incur in these improvements we confidently hope our friends will interest themselves in extending our circulation. There are but few who could not, if they would try, induce at least one neighbor or friend to subscribe, and we hereby appoint each subscriber to act as a committee of one for this purpose.

As a further inducement to new subscribers, we will furnish the Sentinel to CLUBS at the following reduced rates:

Five copies, and one to the person getting up the club, for $7. 50; Ten copies, and one do. for $12,50

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

County Delegate Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention for the county of Allen will be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M, for the purpose of nominating county officers and appointing delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional conventions.

The Democrats of the Several Townships are requested to meet in their respective Townships, at their usual place of meeting, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, and appoint delegates according to the following ratio.

Aboite,	4	Maumee,	3
Adams,	12	Milan,	5
Cedar Creek,	9	Monroe,	5
Eel River,	5	Perry,	7
Jackson,	3	Pleasant,	9
Jefferson,	8	Scipio,	3
LaLayette,	6	St. Josephs,	7
Lake,	7	Springfield,	7
Madison,	7	Washington,	11
Marion,	12	Wayne,	20
			153

By order of County Committee.
F. P. RANDALL, *Chairman.*
July, 14th 1854.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Democrats of Wayne Townsip are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday August the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect twenty delegates to the county Convention, and to appoint a Township Committee for the year ensuing.

PETER KISER,
F. D. LASSELLE, } Tp. Committee.
P. J. WISE,

July 22d 1854.

Congressional District Convention.

The democratic delegates of the several counties composing the 10th Congressional District of Indiana, will meet in Convention at Albion, Noble County, on Wednesday the 23rd of August, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress, to be supported at the election in October next, and to transact such other business as may be deemed appropriate.

The several counties were represented, in the Convention of 1852, by the following number of delegates:

Allen,	10	DeKalb	6
Elkhart,	13	Noble,	7
LaGrange,	6	Kosciusko,	7
Steuben,	4	Whitley,	3

Each county sending one delegate for every 100 democratic votes, and one additional delegate for a fraction greater than 50.

By order of District Committee:
SAMUEL E. ALVORD,
Corresponding Sec'y.
July 13, 1854.

To correct an erroneous impression which the foregoing notice is calculated to make, we are requested, by the Chairman of the Congressional Committee to explain that, according to the usage of the Democratic party, the apportionment of delegates from the several Counties in this district, to the convention to be held on the 23th of next month, be made from the Democratic vote cast in the several counties at the Presidential election of 1852, which will be as follows:

	Dem votes.	*Delegates.*
Allen,	1964	20
DeKalb,	780	8
Elkhart,	1343	13
Kosciusko,	938	9
LaGrange,	677	7
Noble,	807	8
Steuben,	543	5
Whitley,	568	6

That there may be no further misunderstanding about this matter, the Democratic papers in the District are requested to explain.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

The Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Adams and Allen are hereby notified that a Convention of delegates will be held at the Court House in the town of Decatur, in Adams County, on Thursday, the 18th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Senator in said district, and, also, to nominate a District Attorney for the Common Pleas Pleas district composed of the same counties.

DANIEL REID.
JAMES B. SIMCOKE. } *Dist. Sen. Com.*
N. McLAIN.
July 27th 1854.

MR. SOMEBODY.—This gentleman has not, and will not, during his temporary control of the columns of the "Sentinel" court controversies of a personal character with neighboring *Editors, or individuals*, and should the same originate at any time with either, it will be unprovoked on his part, and then only so far extended as necessary to his equitable and just defence against misrepresentations and misrepresentations.

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter.

In another column will be found a letter from our Representative, Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, fully, frankly and explicitly defining his position on the Nebraska Bill. We had supposed our article in the Sentinel of the 8th inst. would have been sufficient to have placed him right with his constituents; but as a desire has been manifested by some to have the statement verified by his own signature, he has, although not in favor of any think like congressional manifestoes, given his views at length, and authorized their publication.

We hope his letter will be calmly and attentively read by all his constituents, and it will, we are assured, be satisfactory to them. It will be seen that he distinctly avows that he *will discountenance the further agitation of the Nebraska question*; and that he is NOT IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL OR ESSENTIAL MODIFICATION OF THE NEBRASKA BILL. In short, he affirms under his own signature, all that we said in his behalf in our article of the 8th inst.

The ground taken by Mr. Chamberlain being such as must be satisfactory to his constituents, and there being no other point on which there is the slightest dissatisfaction or difference of opinion, we hope the entire democracy of the district will honor themselves by unanimously nominating him for re-election. He is the best man we have for the station, and we shall do more honor to ourselves by being represented by him, than we do him by his election.

N.B. The foregoing and the article explaining Mr. Chamberlain's position, which appeared in the "Sentinel," of the 8th inst. were written and forwarded for publication by the *ostensible Editor.*

Down with Party Organizations.

Almost every day, especially during political times, and among *disaffected office-sick demagogues*, we hear this cry, "down with party organizations," or you will peril and endanger our cherished and beloved confederacy. O, what sympathy, what deep toned feelings of respect some men have for our glorious Union when they wish to advance their *selfish purposes*, or further their war on the *democratic party*. The instances are not a few, even in our midst

We believe party organizations, when they contend for *principles* and *measures openly* and *publicly*, are the great agents of human progress. They are the powers that challenge investigation and leads to the war of knowledge upon ignorance and the struggles of freedom against tyranny. There have been times in the history of our country when "party lines" or "party organizations were not so earnestly and strenuously insisted upon as in latter days, and to a nation's regret, the seeds of corruption were more abundantly and deeply sown during those periods than all others. Without party organizations," our universal empire would be incapable of improvement: the belief of which would be practical atheism. So long as men are permitted to enjoy and exercise the rights and privileges with which they are endowed by nature, so long exists the necessity for parties and political organizations. The fact that the operations of their minds are different, and that on all subjects, no two of them think alike, renders the necessity doubtly indispensable. They are necessary checks in all governments having for their object the establishment of Republican Institutions and Republican principles. We wish to be understood as speaking of parties in *reality*, and not those *combinations of degenerate spirits* that seek the destruction of political organizations, and the *disfranchisement of Foreigners by birth*, in secret places.

The elements of party are to be found in the nature and constitution of things, and the motives of men in their peculiarities. To dispense therewith, would be the destruction of the light that leads and the power that saves us from the tyrants grasp.

The idea that man can act alone, with the same accuracy and success, in the administration of the affairs of Government, as when associated with others, is an utter absurdity, and he who declares it, has more exalted views of a *Monarchy* than a *Democracy.*

The mongrel Convention.—A band of *impulsive recreants* assembled in Indianapolis, on the 13th inst., and vented their spleen on the *regular Democratic party* and its *principles*, and denounced every *body* that did not agree with them in sentiment, and join them in their hostility and culpable outrages upon the right of individuals and the privileges guaranted to the several States by the Constitution of the U. S. They proclaimed loud and long on the Nebraska Bill, pronounced the originator thereof as acting in bad faith with the people when he introduced it in the Senate, and that it was a political and moral swindle. Some of them, in a sly way, avowed the society of *"Know Nothings,"* to be the *very thing* to aid them in their helterskelter operations against the Democracy, and many of them, it is said, were initiated before their departure from the Capital. Strong suspicious rest on one or *two certain individuals* who were there from this *vicinity.* Indeed we would not be the least surprised if these suspicions were well founded, as there is no degradation or depths of profligacy which he or they is or are not prepared to enter and countenance.

To read the history of their convention, as contained in th *Whig Abolition* and *Know Nothing* papers, you would be impressed that all of the inhabitants of Indiana were in attendance, and "the rest of mankind," and resolved themselves into a *"people's convention."* Time has not yet obliterated from the minds of the honest masses the frequent and alike frauds that have been attempted to be practiced upon them by the *coherts of federalism and the apostates of Democracy.* These same papers try to create the impression that there are innumerable *proselytes* to the *combination* that has been formed for the *prostration* of the *Democratic party* and the *disfranchisement* of *Foreigners*, and the *destruction of Catholicism.*

We solicit the Democracy throughout the State to be vigilant in ferreting out and exposing their treacherous and evil designs, an not to rest day or night until after the approaching elections. Meet them with the force and power of truth until they shall be lost in the vertex of dispair, and their vociferousness hushed into calm silence. Give them another such a repudiation as you did last Presidential election, because of their *Native Americanism and conglomerations*, and you will have gained a victory that will tell for future time the virtues of the principles of the great Democratic party.

Our thanks are due the Hon. JOHN PETTIT for valuable public documents.

Take Notice.—The "Times" says there will be an independent meeting of the electors of Noble County on the 5th of August for the purpose of nominating an Independent people's ticket and discussing the principles of the day.

Messrs. Case and Smith, *Abolitionists* of Fort Wayne, and others from a distance, will address the meeting.

Democrats, we hope you will be on you guard for these *renegate politicians* who are exerting themselves to the utmost to creat *sectional feelings* and *disturbances* among you. Rest assured that they would rather witness your defeat the approaching elections than to gain an inheritance which is pure and undefiled and sure unto the perfect day. Their narrow minded prejudices will lead them to the resistance of law and order, if necessary, to the accomplishment of their evil designs. Democrats, beware! beware! Like the viper, they will, sting without provocation.

INQUIRIES—Our neighbor of the Standard says that "some people are curious to know in what consists the inconsistency of Hon. Sam'l Brenton, in voting for the Nebraska bill which passed the House while he was in Congress, and denouncing the one which has become a law, and what are the *common proprieties* of life he has so *totally disregarded*, as well as that *lie* which appeared on the face of the proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska meeting of the 1st."

In reply to the first two inquiries, we refer our neighbor to the communication of ours, whence his inquires were instituted and to read the words, "which will be revealed against him in due time." When that time shall come, then *"some people"* would be better satisfied if they did not know concerning them. As to the last one, if our neighbor will call on us at our *sanctum sanctorum* we will show it to him and the *Book* that proves it.

We regret indeed, that *"some people"* should be found so wanting in confidence as to withhold their *delegated power* when soliciting answers to such great and momentous questions.

The Indiana State Sentinel contains the following notice.

"The Rev Samuel Brenton is announced as a candidate for Congress in the 10th District. Sam is independent of all parties when a candidate, but when elected, has always proved himself a subservient tool of Abolition Whiggery. Democrats, mark the man. He deceived you once.—That was his fault. If he deceives you again, it will be your fault."

Don't be alarmed, neighbor Brown: we are wide-awake here as to his subserviency to all the odds and ends of corruption for the purpose of securing their votes. We gave him a short ride up *Salt River* two years ago, this time we intend giving him one of such length that he cannot return, only as a meek and humble penitent asking pardon for his many political frauds and deceptions

Theodore Parker.

Hear! O hear, and freeman blush!

This gentleman, of whom we have heretofore spoken in connection with the slave riot in Boston, in a recent discourse said:

"I take not the Bible for my master, nor yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. I feel not bound to believe what the Church says is true, nor what any writer in the Old or New Testament declares true."

What infidelity, what ungodliness, from a man who is known throughout the states as being possessed of more than ordinary ability, and having pretended to proclaim salvation and peace to sinners from the sacred desk for nearly a quarter of a century! How can and will a comunity of ordinary intelligence tolerate such a man in the rejection of truth and the light of reason!

In the same sermon, he avowed that "perjury is often the duty of a juryman," and that "murder may be properly resorted to in resistance to laws?" How polluted, how depraved must be the heart of a being who will give utterance to such sentiments. What are the descrvings of such a man who thus denies the Divinity of the Bible and oblicts resistance to the laws of our land!

The editor of the "Times" says that Wilson Shannon Hoagland announces himself as a candidate for Representative. It is true that his name appears in that connection, but his announcement was handed in by one of his friends, and not himself. The Times man has been in the habit of *lying* so long, that the truth is no longer in him. Poor *impudent, depraved, inhuman wretch* that thou art, to publish that of which you have no knowledge. Remember, neighbor, that "a fool's lips enter into contention, and his *mouth* calleth for *Strokes*"

The Democratic Platform.—This paper, under the supervision of an Association of Democrats, will be published at the office of the "Indiana State Sentinel," until after the October election. It will be the firm, inflexible advocate of Democratic principles and measures, and the expositor of the *mongrel, vicious, debauched* and *corrupt combinations* that seek success, at whatever expense or destruction of principle. It will be published weekly under the editorial control of N. Bolton.

The first number is now before us and contains a great deal of useful information, so much that *we* take pleasure in recommending it to the Democracy throughout the State, and ask for it a liberal patronage.

The terms are as follows:—Single copies 50cts.; Clubs of six copies, 33cts. or $2.00 Clubs of ten copies, 30cts. or $3.00; Clubs of twenty copies, 25ct. or 5.00

The Ohio & Indiana R. R.—We are happy to inform an anxious and inquiring public that the company constructing this road have procured the necessary quantity of iron for its completion and that in the early part of September we may expect to see the Iron Horse drawing with lightening speed to our city a quantity of cars for travelling conveniences and others for the transportation of the products, &c., of our rich and fertile country. Then it can no longer be said of us that we are in the woods without any easy and comfortable method of getting out. A good time is coming friends, be patient still a little longer.

☞ Hon. SMITH MILLER has been nominated for re-election in the First Congressional District.

Col. Miller voted for and sustains the Nebraska and Kanzas acts, and will again be triumphantly elected Several other good and true democrats were voted for in convention, but the nomination of Col. Miller was acquiesced in with great unanimity. The democracy of the "Pocket"—always wide awake—are more completely aroused than usual, and big majorities may be looked for from those counties.—*Democratic Platform.*

Letter from Hon. E. M. Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 19th, 1854.

HON. E. A. MCMAHON,

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 14th inst. is just received. Though we have differed in sentiment as Democrats may, upon the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act, yet I am pleased with the entire tone and frankness of your letter.

Believing, as I have done and still do, that the Nebraska bill involved no strictly political issue, and afforded no ground whatever on which to proscribe any man, I have uniformly exerted every effort in my power to allay agitation, and to prevent issues being made, out of which nothing but mischief and disaster to the Democratic party and the country could grow. Yet it has been with the deepest regret and mortification that I have seen my name associated in some instances, in our State, with proceedings which evinced towards me a spirit of vindictive proscription—simply because I had dared to do my duty as I understood it, and which, to my mind, is any thing but democratic. Of this, however, I am not disposed to complain, if I may but see even some small evidences of a returning sense of justice.

Your letter is evidence of that character; but it seems from its contents that my friends are not entirely confident as to my future course upon that question. That "they think, as it has become the law of the land, it ought to be acquiesced in by all Democrats. And they think, too, it can be consistently done by me and other democrats whose convictions of duty caused them to oppose its passage," and that, consequently, they will expect me to discountenance agitation, encourage acquiescence, and oppose repeal or essencial change or modification."

Now, to show you how nearly my sentiments harmonize with theirs upon these points, I, here, embody an extract from a letter I long since wrote to one of my constituents who wrote to me on the subject, which I read to Mr. Tigar on the 22nd of June, and which was the basis of what he said on the subject in his paper of July 8th.

First, however, in order to show the consistency of my course throughout, I will state that in a letter directed to the press of my district, and published in some of the papers, when the measure was first introduced, I explicitly stated my views upon the subject, the reasons for which I explained at length in my speech delivered on the 13th of March.

On the 10th of May, when we were about proceeding to final action, and some ten days or more before the passage of the bill, I again apprised my constituents that my course, to the end, would be what it had been.—In a letter from which the following is an extract:

"Judging from present indications, I think the probability is that it will be amended by striking out the Clayton amendment, and pass by a majority of from five to eight.

"While I shall *firmly maintain my position in opposition to it*, I am convinced no more factious measures which, while they promise no beneficial results, can but have the effect of embarrassing and retarding our action upon other and truly important business before us, and engendering an additional degree of excitement and animosity, both before Congress and the country.

"Whatever may be the fate and effects of the measure, I shall, under all circumstances, feel the consciousness of having done my duty."

This course, I pursued, and this consciousness, I feel.

The bill passed as I anticipated. I did *"firmly maintain* my position *in opposition* to it," the paltry slanders which are now being peddled about my district, to the contrary, notwithstanding. The storm of excitement which had hitherto spent its fury mainly upon Congress, now went howling over the broad land. The question arose as to what would *now be my course.* To this question, I have uniformly given for answer that my course, *out of Congress*, would be *precisely* what it had been *in Congress.*

Called on by Mr. Tigar, on the subject, on the 22d June last, as above stated, I read to him, for answer, an extract of a letter I had previously written, of which the following is a copy:

"As to the Nebraska question, I do not know of any thing *new* which I have to say; for I have no *new positions* to assume, in any *new aspect* of the question, which may result from *new considerations.*

"My position, at all times clearly avowed, has been *firm* but not *factious* opposition to the measure, from beginning to end. While I acquiesce in the law, since it has become a law, I shall accept of no issue which compels me to approve of it, for I do not approve it.

"And upon the other hand, believing that a more efficient and salutary means of keeping slavery out of the Territory, is by encouraging emigration from the free States, to *go it now, there*, instead of an effort to repeal the act, my acquiescence will go to the extent of advising against this effort, and of not accepting an issue which will commit me in favor of this movement. Believing, as I do, that thus the Territory will come into the Union as *free State* a long before the act could possibly be repealed.

"This is practically all in good faith carrying out the Union cause. I have pursued from the first—A course which has been clearly understood by all of my constituents, and approved by a large majority of them. Having pursued this course, I have done nothing, and shall do nothing to forfeit the confidence and approval of my constituents, in the line of conduct which my sense of duty has pointed out to me. And if they abandon me now, I will, at least, preserve my integrity for my consolation

"But I do not believe they will abandon me.—They know me; they know my principles too, and my unvarying devotion to them. My position has been a peculiar one, and not without its trials. This my constituents also know, and, I believe, justly appreciate."

Now, my dear sir, you will see from the above, what appeared substantially in the Sentinel of the 8th of July, as to my future course on the Nebraska question: though it seems to have been unheeded.—to wit:

That I discountenance agitation

That I am opposed to making it a political test or cause of proscription.

And that I am not in favor of its repeal or essential modification, as well upon the grounds and for the reasons above stated, as because my uniform adherance to the usages of the Democratic party, upon the Democratic principle that the majority should rule, has often induced me, in the spirit of the Platform of 1852, to *acquiesce* in measures which I do *not approve of.*

As something more authentic seems to be desired, than what has yet been published, the above is intended for publication in the several papers throughout the district.

Yours truly,
E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

☞ It is said that the people of Dearborn county are held in such awe by less than a hundred Roman Catholics in the whole county, that they find 700 Know-Nothings scarcely sufficient to protect them. No wonder! The latter secret, sneaking organization bespeaks its members cowards; and if there can be any just inference of the character of the Know-Nothings of Lawrenceburg, from the character of the majority of the members of that abominably, contemptable, association in Indianapolis, they have even less brains than bravery, and no more of either than as many Malteses asses. Two thirds of them, and we know them all, are as ignorant of the history of their country, or of any thing else great or good and necessary to be known by good American citizens, an African baboon is of Christianity.—*Democratic Platform.*

Know Nothings.—How appropriate is the name which has been selected by the society which it characterizes. A large majority of the members who compose this Order might, in a spirit of perfect equity, be entitled to *pre-emption claims* to seats in its synagogue. Nature, education and association have admirably qualified most of them for the distinguished position which they are employed to occupy. It is an old adage that "most men prefer to be called knaves rather than to be called fools." In this instance a few are known to be *"knaves,"* whilst many are known to be *"fools,"* If any very curious member, over his own name, will call for specifications, we pledge that a bill of particulars shall be furnished.—*Democratic Platform.*

Gen. Butler in his letter, declining the apointment of Government of Nebraska, compliments the President, and regrets that he is not a younger man, as he then should most likely accept the honor.

No Party.—Every person who knows anything about history, and politics in the nobler sense, knows that a republican government never has existed without political parties. All respectable writers on political ethics agree that a free country cannot exist without parties. Proper party combination is indeed, the very life of civil liberty; and where there are no parties, there either is no freedom, or their will be none in a short time, unless parties shall arise. Where there are no parties there is comparitively no check upon the conduct of the government, and public functionaries cannot be held to a strict responsibility to the people; because there is no vigilant opposition jealous of the administration, and eager to detect any mal-feasance or nonfeasance in official servants. The laws, without party action, would petrify into tablets of stone, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

And yet there used to be a *party* in this country who cried out "no party" and there is now a hydra-headed *faction*, and an anti-republican *conspiracy* of fools and traitors, who cry out "no party," and denounce the Democratic party for proscribing them in conferring the offices and emoluments of the government. Now the democratic party is one having a fixed creed of principles established upon strong necessity, and confirmed by long experience of their expediency and justness; and must that party, when it has struggled for its principles till they are adopted by the people as the best code of policy for the government, turn round and choose the men who opposed them in their struggle, and are opposed to their principles and policy, to carry those principles and that policy into operation? And if they do not do this are they to be accused of proscription? No man of a spark of intelligence or a spoonful of brains, would expect them to do one, or accuse them of the other. That infamous *conspiracy of traitors to their country, of traitors to the genius of liberty, and to the hopes of progressive humanity*—who would deprive the citizens of this country of their political franchises, thus making them 3,000,000 of serfs in the north to add to the 4,000,000 slaves of the South—are in the habit of using this sort of argument when, with face too brazen for the flush of shame, they attempt to defend their ignorance and treason —*Democratic Platform.*

Beautiful Consistency.—A large portion of those maudlin abolitionists and free-soilers who are shadding so many crocodile tears over the melancholy fate of the poor Indian and the poor negro, have recently joined the Know Nothings, or United Americans, (!) and are making all the effort in their power to *enslave*—that is the word—to enslave the foreigners who come to our shores to find a home where they can be free. They assume that foreigners are not capable of exercising the franchises of an American citizen—that foreigners are too ignorant—to dishonest, to be allowed a voice in the elections—and as to their capacity to discharge the duties of office they become indignant at the bare mention of it. They condemn the whole class for the sins of a few, and propose ta make even the children answerable for the sins of their fathers.

This opposition to the foreign population has it origin in a want of confidence in the masses generally. There has always been a party in this country who, in all their principles and measures, have gone upon the presumption that, actually, the people are not capable of self-government, and who have ever despised, not only the foriegn emigrants, but even the less intelligent (and more honest) portion of our own native-born citizens. We shall next have advocates for the late infamous act of the Legislature of Connecticut, that no man shall vote, unless he can read; but the ignoramus who can read a page of monosyllables, may vote.—*Democratic Platform.*

M. C. GARBER.—What do the democrats of Indiana think of a convention which is organized and directed by such men as M. C. Garber, of the Madison Courier?

This man has been notoriously repudiated by the democracy of Jefferson county, as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and now draws his life-blood existence from the support of the whigs of Madison. He was a high priest at the Mongrel Convention, and introduced its President to the motley crowd. How proudly would the democracy of Indiana feel marching to the polls under such a worthy leader as M. C. Garber! The very mention of his name to the democracy of Jefferson county is equal to the administration of a doze of ipecachuana. What enchanting modesty sits upon the countenances of such men when they call themselves democrats, and attempt to lead and direct the people in their votes!—*Democratic Platform.*

Singular Accident at Lawrenceburg.—Mr. C. W. Temple, telegraph operator at that point met with a somewhat singular accident on Saturday last. Just after dinner he returned to his office, and noticing that a storm was coming up, took the usual precaution to detach the wires from the instrument. He then seated himself in a large arm chair, after which he was unconscious of what transpired, until a little before three o'clock, when he came to, several efforts he got up—thought he had been asleep upon the floor—felt sick and weak—passed down into the Drug store, and asked for something to strengthen him.—They told him that he was pale as a corpse, and had some scars on his face—that he must have been chocked by the lightning. After a little examination he found that such had realy been the case. He found his left arm much blistered and burned, and the skin broken in several places. His flannel shirt had several holes burned, in it, and the face of its having been damp with sweat at the time, is the only supposable reason why it did not take fire. It was found that the lightning had struck him on the left side of the face, and followed down his left arm, and passed off at the elbow. Its zig-zag cours could be easily traced.

Before the storm the wires leading into the office were streched tight—after it they were expanded some two or three inches, so as to be very slack.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRINTER'S FEES:

Subscribers, $1 00; non-subscribers, $3 00

MR. TIGAR.—Please announce the name of JESSE COLES as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner in the second district, Allen County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

p. MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce PETER PARKER as a candidate for renomination to the office of Commissioner in the 2d district, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention, and oblige the.

p DEMOCRACY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATES.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce WILLIAM ROCKHILL as a candidate for the office of State Senator for the District composed of the Counties of Adams and Allen, subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial convention for the said district.

A DEMOCRAT of Pleasant Tp.

We are requested to announce E. M. WILSON, Esq., of Wells County, as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the 10th Judicial Circuit. He will abide the decision of such of the delegates from the Circuit as meet at Albion on the 23th day of August next.

Mr. Wilson is the present Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce JAMES HOWE, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the county convention and oblige.

p. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor—Please announce JOHN P. WATERS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Ed. Sentinel:—Please announce WILSON S. HOAGLAND as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. TIGAR,—Please announce the name of JACOB C. BOWSER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

MR TIGAR.—Please announce the name of Judge ANDREW METZGER as a candidate for the State Legislature of Allen County, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention, and oblige.

p. MANY DEMOCRATS.

DEATH OF WM. G. EWING.—Last week we advised our readers of this occurrence, but was not then advised as to where it took place. Since then we are informed that he died at LaPointe, an island near the north western extremity of Lake Superior, on the 11th inst"

The deceased, less than a month ago, was here, enjoying the pleasures and comforts of family, friends, home, and all else that makes happy. Business called him to the region named, when he was summoned to his last long home, far from home, far from those near and dear to him by kindred ties. Though these were absent during his illness, which lasted but for a short time, he was warmly and feelingly cared for and consoled by kind friends.

He leaves a large concourse of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Let us remember, friends, that

"Our life is even on the ring,
And death is ever nigh,
The moment when our lives begin,
We all begin to die."

Religious Notice.

There will be a grove meeting of Universalists holden near Judge RANDALL'S, at Avilla, Noble Co., Ind., on the 1st Sunday in August, and the Saturday previous.

Hoffman's German Bitters—As a specific for all the general "ills that flesh is heir to," we have no hesitancy in recommending the above article as a panacea. Hoofland was a graduate at Gottinger in 1783, and officiated as a professor at the University of Jena from 1793 to 1801 Since then this medicine has obtained a repute unequelled by any other composition extant. We have tried it, and have reaped richen fruits from its great virtues. Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, can be effectually cured by them.

The genuine are prepared only by Dr. C M Jackson, and the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st, Phila. No other person in the United States has the recipe for this unequalled preparation.

☞ As a *Spring and Summer Medicine*, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its circulatory efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities, its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the numberless cures testified by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va, and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

*** See advertisement in another column.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor of Cherry Syrup." With this method Dr. C has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the vital cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dutchman* of Jan. 14th.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of women, by your existing Laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered that women have a right to protect their GLOSSY RINGLETS This can be done by using EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prevent the Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price $1 00 in large Bottles.

Sold by H B REED, Agent.
C. E. FISHER & Co., Proprietors,
No 57, Superior st, Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, July 22.

Wheat, red, $1 25; white, $1 30. Flour, retail, $8 00.

Corn 40; Oats 30; Barley 62; Rye 50; Beans 1 00; Potatoes 50; Onions 50; Cranberries 2 50, Butter 10; Eggs 10; Salt 2 12; Bacon 6 a 8; Lard 8; Beef 5 a 5½; Flaxseed 1 00; Clover Seed 4 00; Timothy 1 00 a 1 75; Wool 25 a 31.

Splendid Rosewood Piano, 65 OCTAVES, nearly new, made expressly to order, and regarded as the finest toned instrument in the city, for sale very cheap

Enquire of JOSEPH S. LARGE.
July 29th. 3w4

Railroad Stocks.

STOCK in the *Ohio & Indiana Fort Wayne & Chicago*, and *Fort Wayne & Southern Railroads* for sale at low prices, or to exchange for improved or unimproved lands or town property. Will sell or exchange in shares, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, July 22d, 1854. 3w4

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber, living at Wyland's Mills, in Jackson Tp., Elkhart Co, Indiana, on Saturday night, the 15 inst., a large light bay Mare, Seven years old, black mane and tail, mane and foretop heavy, somewhat barled black legs to the knees, and a white spot in her forehead, rather resembling a star, about 16 or 17 hands high, and moves very free and active for a large animal. The undersigned will abundantly reward any person who will return said mare or give information where she can be had.—Direct your information to New Paris post office, Elkhart Co, Ind.

JONATHAN WYLAND Jr.
July the 19th 1854. p3w4

CLINTON HOTEL, NEW YORK. Price Reduced!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above named, well-known, and long established HOTEL takes this method of informing the patrons of the house, as well as the public generally, that he will on the first of August reduce the price of board from Two Dollars per day to

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

The attention of strangers, and others visiting the city, either for business or pleasure, is particularly directed to the eligibility of the location, being situated in the heart of the business part of the City, directly opposite the City Hall, and Public Offices, and within a short distance of the most prominent places of amusement.

A. B. MILLER.
July 1854. 3 & 5 Bowery st., New York 4w4

Rare Chances for Bargains IN REAL ESTATE.

I offer for sale E ½ of Lot 79 O. P. Fort Wayne, 30 by 150 feet fronting on Main street in rear of Phenix Block. Also. E ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec 7, T. 30, R. 13, E 1½ miles from Fort Wayne, beautifully located on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad—40 acres cleared and newly fenced—the balance timber land.

Also W ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 24, T. 30, R 12 E 80 acres—2½ miles from Fort Wayne—¼ mile from Piqua plank road—8 acres cleared and well improved, the balance heavily timbered with valuable oak and other timber.

Also 1 lots and outlots in the town of New Haven Allen co.

Also 7000 acres of rich timbered land in Milan, Maumee, Jackson and Marion townships, Allen Co.—The lands in Milan Tp., are in sections 34, 35 and 36 and on the line of the Wabash Valley Railroad, as are also some of the lands in Maumee Township. The other lands are on located lines of the Fremont and Tiffin Railroads on which there will be station points affording a near and convenient market to the occupants of the lands. They are also on and near the State road on the State line from the canal to the St. Marys River. This road is now in process of being opened.

This body of land is well worthy the attention of French and German immigrants and other persons wishing to form a neighborhood—The railroad and swamp land drains are making these lands as valuable and desirable as any other unimproved land in the county.—*Now is the time to secure home cheap*—as the prices will be largely advanced on completion of the Railroads.

Also for sale 80 acres of land *with a mill power* on Cedar Creek, in Perry township, Allen county.

Also land in Noble, DeKalb, Whitley, Lagrange, Steuben, Huntington and Adams counties.—Letters for query *post paid* will be promptly answered.

JOSEPH K EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, July 18, 1854. 6m4

Cash Crockery House.

GOULDS & ELLIOTT,

No 195, Pearl Street, (one door below Maiden Lane,) NEW YORK.

CHINA GLASS AND EARTHENWARE of every description, at PRICES TEN per cent below any CREDIT HOUSE in the City, by the package, or very carefully re-packed for the County Trade Particular attention given to orders by Mail. 3m

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.

HORACE WATERS,
333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, J. Chickering's Pianos, Gilbert's boudoir Pianos, and Horace Waters Pianos; S. D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Goodwin & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also on hand Pianos of eight different makers, and Melodeons of every style and finish.

Music and Music Merchandize

of every variety and of quality better than can be found elsewhere. His motto being small profits and quick sales, his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

N. B. Music sent by mail postage free. 1m2

Piano Stools.

JUST received at HILL'S Piano Forte Warerooms another large lot of Piano Stools of all descriptions, which will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. 2

C. L. HILL has just received a fresh supply of the CHRISTIAN MINSTREL SACRED MELODDION, and a heavy lot of Bonnet Board, all of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Fort Wayne, July 14 1854.

Dr. C. S. Smith,

Fort Wayne.

Office on Calhoun street, recently occupied by Drs. Sturgis and Woodworth, under the Sentinel office.

Fort Wayne, July 7th. y-1

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the following installment upon the capital stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company has been made payable at the office of the Company, in the city of Lafayette, at dates to-wit:

August 1st, an instalment of 10 per cent.
September 1st, do. 5 "

The instalment of five per cent made payable on the 1st day of September is the final call. Said call, including those previously made, being one hundred per cent upon the capital stock of the Company, thus making the stock full.

Stockholders residing in Allen County and vicinity can, at their election, pay instalments to Messrs. Allen Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne.

JOHN N DRUMMOND, Sec'y.
Lafayette June 29, 1854. 4m1

To the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Bluffton Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is

NOTICE

FOUND, a *Porte-Monaie* containing a sum of money and some valuable papers, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. W. H. WITHERS

Fort Wayne July 15th, 1854. p3w.

MEDICATED INHALATION.
A New Method.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA, or INHEALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the Medical Profession.—[See certificates in hands of Agents.]

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec 20th, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma: for the last I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is,—TRY IT.

MAGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Dec 27th, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St John's, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor, had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C H. RING corner of John st and Broadway, N.Y. Price $3 a package.

N. B—Any person enclosing $3 to Boyd & Paul or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $10. y-50

Book Bindery!

C. L. HILL would respectfully inform the public that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in the third story of his Book Store, where he is prepared to do every description of work, in the above branch of business, in the best style. His machinery is all new and of the most approved kind.

He is prepared to furnish BLANK BOOKS for county officers of any pattern. Also BLANKS of all kind he will furnish as low as any establishment in the State.

Persons having Magazines, &c., can have them bound to any pattern, and are requested to bring them in. 1w1

Late of Mitchell & Bro. Late of W. C. Davis & Co.

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.,

Successors to W. C. Davis & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

Importers and Dealers in

STEEL, IRON & NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

AND OF A WARRANTED QUALITY.

CINCINNATY.

Sale and Sample Rooms, Corner of Main & Ninth St., Foundry and Office on Hunt stt., East of Broadway.

WE flatter ourselves that we are prepared to offer as great inducements to western dealers as any other establishment, having, as we believe, as great a variety of

COOKING, PARLOR BOX & HEATING STOVES (FOR WOOD OR COAL)

as any other manufacturing establishment; either East or West; all adapted to the western trade, and made from the best brands of Hanging Rock Metal; therefore less liable to crack from heat or to be broken in shipping than eastern stoves made of foreign metal. 1y36

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disease of the Kidney, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

SYMPTOMS—Costiveness, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

"The Bitters mixture is, without doubt, the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient has exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottles, as imitations of all good articles are common."—*Philadelphia Democrat (German).*

Sold by H B REED,

and WALL & MEYER, Fort Wayne,

and all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Jae 24th, 1854. y51

German Clerk Wanted.

WANTED by the undersigned, a German Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can make himself generally useful in and about the Store.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

No 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

March 24th, 1854.

Dress Making.

MISS CAROLINE STEVENS respectfully announces to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity that she has commenced the above business, and hopes by unremitting attention, good workmanship, and care in fitting, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The LATEST FASHIONS will be regularly received, and every effort made to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

Residence at Mr. T. Stevens', north-west corner of Berry and Clay streets.

April 21, 1854. tl—42

Sale of Lands.

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, between the hours of ten and two of said day, at the door of the Banking House of the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, the following lands will be offered at public sale:

The west half of the north-east quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), and the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. fifteen (15), in township No. thirty-one (31), range thirteen (13).

Conveyed to the Bank on a claim against Samuel Lewis. Situated in Allen County, Indiana.

The undivided one half of the following lands:—The south-east quarter of section No. 22, in township No. 34, range 9 east. The south-east quarter of section No. 7, and the south-east quarter of section No. 6, in township No. 35, range 11 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana.

Conveyed to the Bank by William H. Corbbs.

The north-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 32, range 10 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana. Conveyed to the Bank by H. McCulloch.

Lots No. 20 and 21 in Hanna's Addition, and No. 32 and 33 in Taber's Addition to Fort Wayne, Ind. Conveyed to the Bank by Joseph Johnson

Part of Outer Lot No. 84, with the Warehouse thereon, in the city of Buffalo, State of New York. Conveyed to the Bank by the Patchin Bank.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the undersigned

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier

Branch Bank Fort Wayne, June 17th, 1854. 6w51

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
City Drug Store,

CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

HAVE just received a large and beautifully selected stock of

LUBIN'S

MUCH ADMIRED FRENCH EXTRACTS,

for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all other for elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Hatle's and Roussel's

Esteemed Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.

French and American CARICATURES and FANCY TOILET, and SHAVING SOAPS in endless variety.

An extensive assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES

of a quality to suit the most fastidious.

Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated

INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,

Under the Patent of Goodyear & Co.

BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMBS, &c., &c., &c

Choice Cigars. 47

Elegant Confections.

PRESERVED GINGER, Candies, Fig Root, Gum Drops, for sale by J. D. WERDEN & Co.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS always on hand at the City Drug Store. J. D. W. & Co.

Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

THIS Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passengers Express Train leaves Peru daily, at 5.30 A M, arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A M, Madison, 5 P. M., where passengers take the Lightning Line of Steamers for Cincinnati, reaching the city at 5 A.M., in twenty-four hours from Peru.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P. M., arrive at Peru at 7 next evening.

No charge for meal or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00

do Peru to Cincinnati, $4 50

E. W. H ELLIS, President.

Indianapolis, May 22d. 47

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½ cts. to $1 25 each, at 57 Columbia street, WM. T. ABBOTT.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS of the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Goods Store, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGES—white, pink, light blue, dark blue, steel color, fan drabs, purple, and black, just arrived, in season for the hot weather, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street.

May 10, 1854.

BLK. SILKS wrp CASHIMERETTE—Just the article for handsome Summer Coats, this day received and for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT.

May 10, 1854.

FANS! FANS;—A great variety just received of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by

WM. T. ABBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 25 per cent cheaper than at any place in the State.

May 10, 1854. WM. T. ABBOTT.

Thieme's Clothing Store.

5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street.

MY new stock has at length arrived, and it is larger and better assorted than ever before. I includes all fashionable styles and colors of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 00. Cassimeres and Doe Skins black and colored, all varieties, from $1 00 to $5 00.

VESTINGS, every variety.

I will make the above to measure in the first style and most reasonable prices.

SHIRTS of the best quality: Undershirts and Drawers; Cotton; Cravats; fine SILK HATS, Straw, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Ready-Made Clothing.

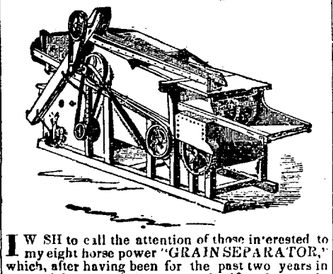
All Kinds of Summer Wear. Silk, Glass, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all descriptions.

Gentlemen can be suited at this establishment with any article they wish, either ready-made, or made to measure on the shortest notice.

J. G. THIEME.

May 20th, 1854. 3m46

MOFFITT'S
Patent Grain Separator.



I WSH to call the attention of those interested to my eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATOR," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proven itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best of those made in England, last season, it received the highest commendations of the press, and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material, and warranted to do good work.

I am also making a number of my small Separators for the convenience of those who wish to have their own machines. They are driven by two horses on an endless chain, or by four in a lever power. They thresh and clean the grain perfectly, and deliver it in bags. Its weight is 750 pounds.

N. B. References in abundance can be given if desired.

If will have fifty of Crawford's Patent Clover Hullers ready for the Clover Crop. This Huller is undoubtedly the best now in use.

JOHN R. MOFFITT.

Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May, 1854. 46

LINEN DAMASK TABLE COONS—25 dozen, Snow Drop and other patterns, at 57 Columbia street.

NAPKINS & DOGLIES—50 doz Napkins and Doglies warranted all Linen, for sale at bargains by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches!

A CONSTANT supply of fine *Sweedish Leeches* always on hand; or applied by R. C. NEWMAN, at the establishment of

J. D WERDEN & Co.,

Apothecaries & Caemists, Calhoun street

REMEDIES

☞R. R. R.—What do the Sick Require? To cause who think.—If sick, if suffering the tortures of pain, or afflicted with long illness, the invalids constant hope and most fervent desire is to be relieved and cured of the distressing ailment, that renders the existence so miserable, in the quickest possible time. On this principle the R. R. R. REMEDIES are founded. Instant Relief from Pain, Quick Cure of Diseases, Speedy Restoration to Health, is the great platform on which the R R.R Theory is dedicated.

The R.R.R. REMEDIES are worthy of the age. They instantly relieve the bed-ridden from the most excruciating pains and quickly free the afflicted from the most obstinate and serious maladies, infusing new life and vigor in the shattered and bruised body, and renew each member and organ of the human system with strength and power.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain, and to check and arrest the progress of diseases; to disinfect animal, malarious, and infectious poisons, thus protecting whoever uses it against all poisonous infection from contagion, and from sudden attacks of Cholera. Pneumonia, Ship Fever, Fever and Ague, &c. Likewise for the effectual and radical removal of all pains and diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Nerves, &c.

Its first action is to remove the pain, (hence its usefulness in Neuralgic cases;) its second, to repair and heal, as in the of a cut, or wound. If the Relief be applied after the first little smarting is over, the pain is extinguished, and the work of reparation now commences. But if the Relief is not applied, there are many chances to one that the pain will continue and an inflammation be set up and instead of a single incised wound we have Inflammation—disease to contend with. Besides its direct power over pain, the Ready Relief is the most effectual and convenient "counter irritant" that is known to the medical world.

If there be a congestion or heaping up of the blood in any particular part, occasioning pain and threatening inflammation or disease, as Sore Throat, Lumbago or pains in the loins, Pleuratic congestion, &c., the Relief will be found the most invaluable curative. By applying it over the adjacent parts, the blood is drawn away from the affected parts, the congestion dissipated, and the pain removed at once. Let any who may doubt this but make the trial—Now, these two properties, its power over pain and its "counter irritant," render it the most valuable remedy for Diarrhœa; and although not an astringent in the popular meaning of the term, well he stops the pain and arrests the discharge of the most frightful Diarrhœa and Cholera in short time.

DESINFECTANT,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most safe and powerful desinfectant in the world—as such, it is a most effectual cure and positive preventative of

FEVER AND AGUE.

So with other fevers and other malarious diseases. Ten or twenty drops taken internally, in a little water, will protect the system against any attacks from infections and malarious poisons.

PNEUMONIA,

whether Typhoid or Bilious, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF given internally and applied over the surface of the body, and the bowels regulated and kept soluble with RADWAY'S REGULATOR, the patient will soon be out of danger, and speedily restored to health. If the R. R. R. Remedies are given they will save the life of the patient.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

is the second of the R. R. R. Remedies. It is for the cure old Chronic diseases that have been lingering in the system for years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL AFFLICTED WITH CHRONIC DISEASES.

For the present, then, let us pass to the consideration of the RESOLVENT, the second of the three R. R. R. Medicines.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is for the cure of Chronic Diseases, or inflammation that is kept alight on fire by some sustaining cause; for the Chemist tells us that inflammation is a more concealed combustion and his cause is a deposit resulting from the inflammation whether it is in an active or acute condition, for all disease is at one time acute before it becomes chronic. If a person has Chronic Rheumatism, it is the result of a deposit in the fibrous tissue surrounding joints; if a person is Scrofulous, these deposits often show themselves in small lumps under the chin and along the neck; if he has a Consumption or Chronic Cough, there is tuberculous matter deposited in the lungs; if Bronchitis, it takes place in the bronchial tubes; if Syphilis, it occurs in every tissue and organ of the system, for that disease spares nothing. Now, to cure these diseases, these chronic inflammations, (for it is this in every case,) it is manifest that the diseased deposits must be first removed, the sustaining cause be taken away, and that the impure blood be altered in its condition and rendered pure and healthy.

It becomes necessary, then, that the absorbants be active and the blood be purified. We therefore want a medicine that will act on the absorbents and stimulate them into action, and at the same time purify the blood. Medicines that depend merely on purifying the blood alone will scarcely ever cure chronic disease. To insure success they must at first have the power to stimulate the absorbents, and remove the diseased deposits. The action of the RESOLVENT is directed first to the absorbents, stimulating them into action and second to the blood which it depurates by its action over the glands, the liver, pancreas, kidneys, &c., which are the sewers that nature has established for purifying the blood. You will after this description, we hope, appreciate the name we have given to the second of the R. R. R. REMEDIES, OR RENOVATING RESOLVENT. It renovates old decayed deposits; it purifies the blood and it renovates the system. Tumors are removed and discussed by its operation; Chronic Swellings are dissipated, Nodes are softened and melted away. The most loathsome Skin diseases disappear under its action. Scrofulous constitutions are soon amended, and the disease checked wherever it has attacked the system. Syphilis, with all its horrible train of consumption, too of times finds its master—Consumption, that prevalent and lamentable disease of the lungs, that is so well known to you all, from its fatal and almost helpless character, and the havoc it produces among the young, the most gifted and the most beautiful of the human race, creeping over our vitals with assiduous yet awful certainty, and consigning to an early and premature grave its yearly hecatombs of victims. Tubercular Consumption is often regarded as a specific disease of the lungs alone. This is a mistake. It is but one of the forms of Scrofulous disease. It is a deposit on an inflammation of the lung structure and could be as readily cured as any other scrofulous disease—such as Rickets, Hip Complaint or White Swelling—in which it takes place.

The lungs expand and contract during every respiration; and from the moment the first breath of life is drawn, until the last guttural sigh passes from the dying invalid a never ceasing action is kept up in the lungs. It will readily conceived then how difficult it must be for an Ulcer of the lungs to heal, here it is continually kept irritated by the act of breathing.

Understand, then we do not offer you the RESOLVENT as so certain a cure for Consumption or Scrofula of the lungs, as it is for other Chronic diseases. We believe that it will cure Scrofula in any other part of the body but from the very nature of the case, the complaint—except in its first stages—is of times incurable; but we can recommend it as the most certain remedy (when taken as directed in our pamphlets) that we possess to arrest its progress, and can point to a large number of cases of Lung Diseases that it has cured.

Such then, is the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. What the Relief is to Acute Disease the RESOLVENT is to Chronic; it restores vitality to the system and discussed deposits, it purifies the blood and it renovates the system.

NO. 3.

We now request the reader's attention to third of the R R. R REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

Every pill taker should examine the theory on which the *REGULATORS are founded. Every one who takes pills,* will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS she most pleasant and safe Regulator of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and other organs of the system.

We have hitherto been treating of disease or inflammation in its acute or chronic state and its remedies; the RELIEF on one hand and the RESOLVENT on the other. We now pass to the consideration of that state of the system immediately preceding disease or inflammation, viz: the TONIC. To allay irritation of the nervous system, and remove its effects whenever it exists and to aid the RELIEF or RESOLVENT in treatment of inflammation, are the chief purposes of the REGULATORS

But how is her ousnirritation the cause to disease? Because the glands of the system are controlled by the brain and nervous centres, and what irritates the brain causes irregularities of the glands, and when the glands refuse to do their work, the foreign matter which it is their duty to remove, is left in the blood, and increases the already existing irritation. The glands are servoons the system and are compose chiefly of the Liver the Kidneys the Pancreas, the Salivary Glands and those of the skin and intestinal canal. Now, a regular and honest action of these organs are indispensable to keep the blood in a pure and natural state. If we give you poison instead of food to eat you can easily understand and that the blood will be corrupted by it, and diseased action will follow, and it will be just as surely corrupted if the glands do not abstract the work out materials rom it.

Again it the kidneys be interfered with in their action, from any irritation whatsoever, why then we have the salts of the urine the poisonous weed circulating in the blood, producing headaches, rheumatism, diarrhœa, &c.

And, last and most important of all, if any irritating causes interfere with the operation of that great laboratory the Liver, it hold the disastrous effect! The bile, instead of passing into the intestines to aid them in their movements, [for the bile is Nature's purgative] is left to circulate in the blood and the bowels, therefore become inactive and the carbonifer ous bile (for carbon or charbool is the chief component of bile) circulating in the blood is the cause of the fever of the system. The suberabundance of carbon in he blood meeting with the oxygen as it passes through the lungs is slowly consumed, and gives out a superabundance of heat, and this is fever.

RADWAYS REGUCATORS induce a healthy regularity of glendular action. No Costiveness, or Dyspepsia of Indigestion, or Pains in the Side or Liver Complaint or Pains in the Kidneys will trouble you if RADWAY'S REGULATORS are taken, and we positively assure all who are afflicted with these distressing complaints that RADWAY'S REGULATORS will cure them.

R. R. R. REMEDIES are invited to the treament and, unried will cure most of "the ills that flesh is heir to" The sanguinary practice of the lancet, the cupping glass, and leeches, they entirely dispense with, and banish forever the pernicious use of that bannul drug, dalomel.

If you be sick, we advise you to resort once to the R. R. R. REMEDIES, as the most prompt in their action, the most state and effectual of remedies.

Instances of diseases prevented, of rapid cures, and almost miraculous recoveries we can furnish you the certificates and credentials without number.

But those may be obtained without merit as well as with it, and without knowing the circumstances, prove nothing to your mind.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are forsale by drugists everywhere. Persons desirous of learning more of our REMEDIES Are referred to our FAMILY FRIEND and monthly paper, copy will be sent free of enarge, to all who will send in their names and address.

RADWAY & Co. 162 *Fulton Street.*

Oct. 9. 1853. y14

CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloth, and Straw Matting, at old No. 3. J. & C. ORFF.

GROCERIES.

30 Hogsheads SUGAR, by the hogshead, bls. or pound,

20 bbls. Molasses,

100 kegs Nails,

50 boxes 8x10, 10x12, and 12x14 Glass,

5 tierces Rice,

and a general assortment of Family Groceries.

J. & C. ORFF.

STONEWARE—10,000 Gallons, all sizes. J. & C. ORFF.

Books and Stationery.

C. L HILL has received his Spring and Summer supply of Books and Stationery, and has now on hand the *best stock* ever offered for sale in this market. It consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of every description used in this vicinity, and offers them at Wholesale or Retail. Country merchants will do as well to buy of him as to go East.

LAW BOOKS.—He keeps a general assortment of Standard Law Books, and has facilities for ordering anything in this line that may be wanted.

MEDICAL BOOKS—Every thing in the medical line of a standard character can be had at Hill's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—A full supply of all standards works, together with all the standard poets, are kept constantly on hand, and new miscellaneous books are received as soon as published.

PAPER

French, English and American Cap and Letter Paper, worth from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per ream. Bill paper, Wrapping paper, Printing and Hardware Paper, he has always for sale.

Fancy Articles.

He has also just received a large lot of fancy articles, such as fine Rosewood and Mahogany writing desks, Portfolios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonaies and Gent's Traveling Cases, together with the most beautiful articles of all; which the Ladies are requested to take particular notice of, viz:—a splendid lot of Ladies' Cabas of the latest and most fashionable style.

PAPER HANGINGS,

He keeps the best stock of Paperhangings, Window Shades and Fire Board prints in the place.

May 12 h.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS DYKES, having now received the greater part of her Spring Stock, invites the Ladies to call and make their selections. All the richest and newest styles of

DRESS GOODS

Such as Lawns, Tissues, Beranges, Crapes Silks, &c. in short every thing in that line now worn in the eastern cities, and at eastern prices.

SHAWLS,

A large and splendid assortment, including all the newest styles.

Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Artificials and Trimmings,

of every imaginable style, color, fabric, and quality.

MILLINERY.

A most beautiful assortment of Bonnets of every variety now in vogue. The neatest, richest, and most fashionable stock ever seen in the West. Having experienced Milliners constantly employed, she will make up and trim to order any style of bonnet required.

Needlework and Embroideries

in abundance. Caps, Collars, Chemisettes, Undersleeves, &c., &c

May 6th.

DRIED APPLES 200 bushels just received at G. WILSON.

BONNETS.—B Igrade, French Lace, Florence Braid, Pearl Straw, Coburgh Braid &c. Palm Leaf, Straw, and Leghorn HATS. J. & C. ORFF.

EMBROIDERED Undersleeves, Collars & Handkerchiefs J. & C. ORFF.

BERAGES, Berage De Laines, Ginghams, Gingham Laws, and Lawns, latest styles. J. & C. ORFF.

CARPET BAGS and SATCHELS, all qualities and prices. J. & C ORFF.

T. THE BEST YOUNG HYSON in the country. J. & C. ORFF.

NAILS & GLASS.—50 boxes Glass, assorted sizes, 100 kegs Juniatta Nails H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

CITY SHOE STORE,

Corners of Main and Calhoun Streets.

F. S. Avaline

HAS opened the above Store (formerly the Post Office) for the accommodation of his retail customers, where he is now opening a full and complete assortment of

EASTERN BOOTS & SHOES,

carefully selected from the best manufactories, and including all the newest styles of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c. Children's Wear in great variety. Gent's and Youth's Morocco, Calf, and Kip Boots, Gaiters, Shoes, Brogans, &c.

Having the best of workmen in his employ, he will also make Boots and Shoes to measure, in the best style, and his determined not to be undersold by any dealer in the western country.

A general invitation is given to all to call and examine his Stock.

April 29.

NEW GOODS.

G. WILSON is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets a splendid assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jeans Summer stuffs, Linens, Silks, Beranges, De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Ladies' Collars, Edgings, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., with a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

which are offered at the very lowest prices. Don't miss the place, for it is *the place for Bargains.*

May 5 h, 1854. G. WILSON

Cloths and Cassimeres,

BLACK, Blue, Purple, and Olive Green Broadcloths: Black and Fancy Cassimeres. A splendid assortment just opened, and offered very low by

May 5 h. G. WILSON.

HATS and BONNETS A new assortment just received by G WILSON.

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City, FREE OF CHARGE.

Come at Last!
R. McMULLEN,

89 Columb a St et,

INVITES attention to his new stock of Goods, which after long detention on the road have at length arrived.

DRY GOODS.

A splendid assortment of the newest styles, at extraordinary low prices. Berages, Berage De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, and all other descriptions of seasonable Dress Goods. Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnets in great variety, and a full stock of Staple Articles. Leghorn, Straw, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats.

Groceries.

A choice stock. Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Stuart's Golden Syrup, Spices, Tobacco, &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, and Stoneware.

A full assortment. Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Cradles, Pitchforks, and other

Farming Implements.

No more room for particulars. Call in, and you will find any thing and every thing you want, and so low, that you can't ask any reduction in price.

All kinds of Produce wanted in exchange for goods

Fort Wayne, May 5th, 1854.

New Books! New Books!

C. HILL his receiving his Spring Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY; it comprises every thing in the line. For particulars the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

April 5th, 1854.

New Merchant Tailoring
AND
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING
Establishment.

No. 77 Columbia street, one door east of Messrs. French & Oakley's Hardware Store.

D. C. WILLIAMS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne that he has leased the above stand, where he is now opening one of the richest stocks of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever offered to the citizens of the Summit City. His Goods have been selected with great care, and with a view of combining beauty, durability, and economy, which cannot be excelled for style and quality in this market.

Having secured the services of the best of workmen, he is prepared to get up Garments to order in a style of elegance and fit that cannot be excelled this side of New York,

He has also a well selected stock of first rate

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Undergarments Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, &c, &c D. C WILLIAMS.

Fort Wayne, May 9th, 1854. 6m45

LINEN SHEETINGS—10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings; also Pillow Case Linen, just received and for sale by WM. T ABBOTT.

Old Lucky No. 3.
J. & C. ORFF

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Hats, Caps & Bonnets,

NAILS & GLASS,

Which will be sold at their usual rates—that is AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

The stock is complete, all articles of the best quality, and newest styles, and as is always the case at No 3

Great Bargains will be given!

Call at once and examine, and you will find it to your advantage to purchase.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price.

Fort Wayne, April 22, 1854.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

99 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WE have on hand a full assortment of Ready-Made

Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

COATS, Linen, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimere, Cloth, Black Satin Cloth, Alpaca, Lustre, Check, PANTS, Linen, Cotton, all kinds Cassimere, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinet, VESTS, Black Satin, Linen, Fancy Silk, Buff & white Marseilles

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

We have also a general assortment of *Piece Goods* of all descriptions, and will *Make Clothing to Measure* in the most fashionable style.

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laines, Lawns, Alpaccas, Muslins, Cottonades, &c.

☞ Prices as low or lower than at any other establishment in the country.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN.

Fort Wayne April 27, 1854

20 doz WOODEN PAILS, at ORFF'S

Feb. 16, 1854. No 3 Jones' Block.

New Goods for Spring.

Plaids, De Laines, and Chalies

JUST received at the Boston Dry Goods Store, new style De Laines and Chalies, which are very handsome and just the thing for the approaching season, for sale very low by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

Feb. 23d, 1854.

CARPETS.

20 Pieces CARPETS from 20 cts to 95 per yard

20 do plain and figured matting,

5 do floor oil cloth, for sale by

April 15 J W TOWNLEY & Co.

80 Barrels New Orleans SUGAR

27 do do Molasses,

10 do Tanners Oil,

34 Bags Coffee,

20 Chests Tea,

25 Boxes Tobacco, for sale by

April 15. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

250 Bushels DRIED APPLES for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscriber having purchased of D. W. Borroughs his late stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, is prepared to offer superior inducements to all who may wish to provide themselve with any thing in his class of goods

Especial effort will be made to have constantly for sale a full supply of standard Books of every description, and to receive all the popular Monthlies and cheap Publications, &c., as early as possible.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1854 y39

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE latest and most approved, for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

GREEK AND LATIN BOOKS.

A FULL supply for sale by N. P STOCKBRIDGE

GOLD PENS.

A TIP-TOP Article for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

PORTFOLIOS.

THE nicest thing out for sal by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

THAT SAME OLD PLACE

To Get your Money Back

IS STILL FOUND AT

W. JACOBS',
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN FORT WAYNE,

MY Stock is much more general and extensive this Spring than heretofore. To enumerate all the various *styles* and *qualities* now on hand would be impossible—suffice to say that nothing is wanting in this establishment for the embellishment of the *under standings*, from the prattling *Baby* up to the old *Lady* and *Gentleman* of three score years and ten—and, as usual, at prices far below any thing in this market—When you hear the cry of leather being so high in price, don't be alarmed, but come right along to

No. 2 Phœnix Block on Calhoun street,

where you will find such an amount of

Boots and Shoes,

and such VERY LOW PRICES as will truly induce you that there is no use in going to California to dig Gold.

GOOD WORKMEN constantly on hand, and will make anything to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. WM. JACOBS.

May 10th, 1853.

Woollen Manufactory.

H. RUDISELL & H. J. RUDISILL,

HAVING formed a copartnership under the firm of RUDISILL & SON, will continue to manufacture Woollen Goods of every description, at the old establishment of Rudisill and Wolke.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Woollen Goods, consisting in part of

Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans,

Linseys, Sattinetts, Blankets, Flannels & Stocking Yarn,

Which we offer at wholesale, or in exchange for wool.

Our Goods are made to *wear*, and will compare favorably in *quality* and *prices* with those offered in eastern markets.

Particular attention will be paid to *Custom Carding, Spinning, Cloth Dressing, & Manufacturing on the Shares.*

Good Work will always be warranted when the wool is brought in *good condition.*

The highest rates will be paid for WOOL, LARD and SOAP.

H. RUDISILL,

March 17, 1853. H. J. RUDISILL.

WINDOW DRAPERY, embroidered, for sale low, J. & C ORFF.

Books Received.

UPHAM'S Mental Philosophy; Fulton and Eastman's Book-keeping; Giddings' Speeches; Kames' Elements; Alexander's Moral Science; Homer's Iliad; Remington on Communion; Christian Minstrel; Sacred Melodeon, &c., &c., just received and for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, April 12th, 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Iron, Nails and Glass.

First arrival of the season at the

GRANITE STOR

50 TONS IRON, which makes our assortment unusually large,

150 Kegs NAILS of all sizes, of the best brands.

100 Boxes GLASS, all sizes.

HOES AND FORKS.

150 Dozen Genuine Tuttle Steel Hoes.

50 " AMS and other SHOVELS

A large assortment of general Hardware is expected daily.

OAKLEY & FRENCH'S is the place for country Merchants to assort up their Stocks, and no mistake.

April 8th, 1854. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

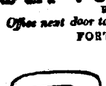
Fort Wayne, March 25th, 1854.

BLUE, Black, Brown, Olive, and Green Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Worsted Plaids for children, Brown Linen, Drilling, &c. For sale by

March 25. J. W. TOWNL

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. VON BONHORST,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
Office next door to the Spencer House, Calhoun street,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens that he has refurnished his office, and has just received a beautiful assortment of teeth, which for *durability*, and *life-like* appearance, are unsurpassed by any manufactured. Persons desirous of having any operation in Dentistry *well* performed, *either Surgical or Mechanical*, would do well to give him a call. Three years residence here, and the fact of having taken the FIRST PREMIUM at the STATE FAIR, and also at the COUNTY FAIR, is sufficient guarantee that the work shall be done well.

N. B. Teeth extracted for the poor gratuitously, *and no charge made for advice.* 35

REAL PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

"Sweet copy, far more dear to me,
Lifeless, unfeeling as thou art,
Than all the living forms could be,
Save her who placed thee next my heart."

Mr. A. McDONALD returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to call, examine specimens of his pictures, and see the perfection to which the Daguerreian art has arrived.

His Pictures exhibited at the late State Fair, at Lafayette, were universally admitted to be far superior to any collection of pictures there, for which he was awarded a Premium and Diploma.

Those who want perfect copies of themselves or friends are respectfully invited to call and see the

Real Premium Pictures

(not those styled so only by the advertiser) at Mr. McDONALD'S Rooms, No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus and Materials furnished on the lowest terms.

We, the undersigned, who attended the late State Fair at La Fayette, take pleasure in certifying that Mr. A. McDonald's Daguerreotypes were universally admitted (so far as we heard any expression) to be far superior to any exhibited at the Fair.

Mrs. Samuel Edsall,	Wm. Rockhill,
Mrs. T. N. Hood,	E. C. Nelson,
Miss Letitia Hamilton,	A. J. Avery,
Miss Des. Edsall,	Joshua Holmes,
Dr. E. Pierce,	C. W. Nettlebert,
T. N. Hood,	James Story,
Mrs. Mary Roop,	F. P. Randall,
John Stapleford,	Chauncey Oakley,
James Vandagriff,	Wm. Hamilton.

BUTTER WANTED.

THE highest Market Price will be paid at the Farmers' Depot for good fresh butter.
☞ Barrels supplied to those farmers who wish to pack their butter ready for market.
H R SCHWEGMAN.

500 KEGS JUNIATE NAILS for sale low, at No. 123 & 125 Columbia st., by R W TAYLOR.

10 Bbls TANNER'S OIL for sale by R W TAYLOR

60 Bbls NEW ORLEANS SUGAR for sale by R W TAYLOR,
No 125 west end Columbia st.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!! VINEGAR!!!

A FEW Barrels Cider Vinager can be had at No 85 Columbia street.
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Buckwheat Flour.

A Choice article, by the 100 lbs. or small quantity, can be had of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS
No. 85 Columbia street.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

100 Bbls, extra New Orleans Molasses can be bought at a small advance above the Southern market at WILLIAMS & HUESTIS
Wholesale Grocery Store, No. 85 Columbia street

10000 Hides Wanted

FOR which we will pay 4½ cents pr lb green, and 10 cents pr lb for prime dry flint hides.
H. C. GREY & Co.
71 Columbia Street, under Telegraph office.

2,000 Cords Bark Wanted

at $2 50 per cord, cash, delivered at our Tannery on the Feeder-canal. H C GREY & Co.

Country Merchants & Grocers,

INSTEAD of going to Toledo or Cincinnati to purchase Groceries, you will find it much to your interest to purchase of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS Wholesale Grocers, No. 85, Columbia street, Fort Wayne. By so doing you will save the expense of going further; and, in many cases, the entire cost of freight.

Williams & Huestis having made their purchases with direct reference to the country trade, are selling at a very small advance above the Eastern and Cincinnati prices.

☞ Don't forget the place No. 85 Columbia street.

About Medicine.

SEEING the world is full of new Medicines, if any person would introduce still another, in the midst of confusion, what is to be done? There is nothing to be done, if the medicine is good, that we know of, only to write the truth about it, in plain language, and let the article stand on its own merits, by speaking for itself through its *cures*. Of the purely natural Remedy obtained from a *Salt Well, 400 feet deep, in Pennsylvania*,

KIER'S ROCK OIL,

We observe that as it *cures* various diseases, it will not do to class it among the humbugs,—although it is too much to say it will cure every body every time! Few, very few, however, among the multitudes now using it, are disappointed. Used as it is, both EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY, it stands the greater chance of reaching the seat of disease. There are various kinds of old Petroleum—offensive to smell and taste. Many of the Liniments of the day (and some are very good) are compounded in part with some kind of Rock Oil. Hence it stands to reason that if a Petroleum can be had which can be swallowed it must be good, and thus, *Kier's Oil*, having that advantage, is the very essence and quintescence of medicine. It doctors the whole man, from head to foot—flesh and blood—skin and bones, and eradicates Disease and the cause of Disease—root and branch.

Justified in using this language, as the Proprietors are, from personal observation for the last two or three years, as well as from constantly accumulating testimony—Letters—Certificates—printed, and written, and verbal Statements,—we do not feel at liberty to hold back the result from the people—it would not be right.

IF YOU OBJECT

that it is said to cure too many diseases to be good.—We reply—We cannot tell *how* it is, but so it is—that it cures so many diseases—and it is no affair of ours—it is the good fortune of the afflicted. We suppose it is just as easy for NATURE to make a Remedy for the whole man as part of a man—she never leaves her work half done. Another thing—we do not have as many diseases as we think. Take for instance

SCROFULA—or KING'S EVIL, and all those Diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood, and other fluids of the body,—this Oil will eradicate them with little cost. And yet there are perhaps a dozen different manifestations of Scrofula, in the same or in different persons—and some people call them different diseases, which will never do. It was the opinion of the late Dr. *Rush*, Philadelphia, that there existed in *Nature* an antidote to every malady to which man is liable.

REFERENCES.

We add a few cures from the many certificates at hand:

RHEUMATISM.—G. M. Spencer, Three Rivers, Mich.; F. H. Biescker, Cincinnati (both inflammatory); H. Folmer, Del. Co., Ind; P. H. Milibank, 65 years old, Utica. Take teaspoonful 3 times a day and bathe.

COUGH.—Rev. B. Halsted, John Watt, W. Day (for breast and lungs), Pittsburgh. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

SORE EYES.—J C Fisher, La Grange Centre; J M Mead, Mishawaka; S Nigh, Hagerstown. Apply 2 or 3 times a day, and if there is a scrofulous tendency, dose 3 times a day. Allow a little to get under the lid.

PILES.—E C Garretson, Cin.; Mr. Shell, Allen Co., Ind., J M Marshall, Salizbury, and others.—use internally and externally.

DIARRHŒA.—J Donovan, Indianapolis, grandson, 2 years old, of diarrhœa from his birth. H Wise, Pittsburgh, dose every three hours.

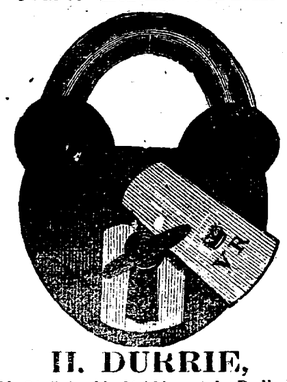
AGUE.—J G Jones, Terre Haute, Dec. 28, 1853—wife and 2 children cured of *inveterate ague*, and many others. Dose every 3 hours in absence of the fever.

DOCTOR J. FLATERRY, Columbus, writes that in his practice KIER'S PETROLEUM has superceded the use of Cod Liver Oil for the Lungs, and he uses it exclusively for Diarrhea and Dysentery, Scrofulous Affections and Enlargements of the Spleen.

Price 50 cents. For sale by H B REED, WALL & MEYER, J. COLLINS, and Mr. WAGNER, Fort Wayne.

R. M. LYON, *Proprietor.*
Fort Wayne, January 21. tf—20

NEW HARDWARE.



H. DURRIE,

No 81 Columbia St. (Sign of the Padlock.)

HAVING received his fall supplies, offers the most complete assortment of HARDWARE to be found in any one of his branches ever offered by any one in this place, viz:

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON,
CAST STEEL, NAILS, GLASS,
Axles Elliptic Springs, Anvils, Bell ws, Vices,
and other heavy goods; the assortment will compare with any west of the Lake.

MECHANICS will find an assortment of TOOLS fully up to the times *in shape*, and *warranted quality*

Building Materials

of all kinds, including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS of all the most approved patterns now in use.

FARMER'S GOODS.

comprising every kind of Chains, from a Halter to a Log Chain, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grubbing Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
Plated and Britannia Castors, Table Forks & Spoons

SOLAR LAMPS,

And a variety of new Fluid Lamps, Britannia Tea Sets, Curtain Cornices and Bands, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all qualities.
Fort Wayne, Aug 31st, 1853.

Proclamation to the Invalids of Syracuse.

$1,000 REWARD'

PULVERMACHER'S *Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains*

NOW for the first time introduced to the people of Syracuse and vicinity, and the most *convenient, effectual* and strictly *scientific* mode of just only *relieving* and permanently curing all

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Now we know that an announcement of similar to the above meets the eye of the reader almost daily, and perhaps this may be classed with many others. But listen or you do us injustice. It is claimed that Pulvermacher's Electric Chain is the only *magnetic medical* agent that is secured by patent granted by this government, on the ground that it was a strictly useful and scientific article. The Chains are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace and attract much attention from the thousands who daily visit it.

MODE OF USE.

The manner of using the Chains is very simple. The chain is first *moistened* with *common vinegar*, and then one end of one chain is applied to the part where the pain is located, and the other end opposite to the first. The ends of the chain should never touch each other. At the moment of application, the most *acute pain is instantly relieved*, wherever it is located, by the passing through the part a constant current of uninterrupted electro magnetism. In the following diseases, no other remedy has ever given such complete and perfect satisfaction to the patient as Pulvermacher's Electric Chains: Rheumatism, Painful and Swelled Joints, Pains in the Back, Deafness, Blindness, Paralysis, Neuralgia in the face, Long standing Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Asthma, Contracted Joints, &c.

1,000 DOLLARS

will be given to any *person* who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure from intelligent patients and scientific physicians of the above diseases as has been performed by the use of the Electric Chain during the past year.

ANOTHER FACT.

It is truly the fact that wherever the electric chains have been introduced *bottled nostrums* and common herb have greatly diminished in sale, people having become disgusted with the practice of using their stomach for drug shops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Electric Chains are highly recommended by Professors Mott, Nan Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York; are also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. The chains will last for years, are always ready for use, and produce no injurious results, when used as directed.

FEMALE DISEASES.

The introduction of the Electric Chain into this country is the dawn of a new era in medicine. During the last twenty years, it can safely be *estimated* that *ten thousand* female have died yearly from this one disease.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

It is well known to medical men that this common disease is beyond the *reach of medicine*, and that in proportion to the amount of medicine given, the more the patient is doomed to suffer. Cut sooner will death close the scene.

During the last 2 years more than *one thousand cases of Prolapsus Uteri* (falling of the womb) have been *permanently* cured in England and France. Most of those cases were ladies of high standing, who had previously tried all other kinds of treatment with no benefit. *Among the distinguished* ladies that have been cured in Paris is the present Queen of France. In this country, during the last year, *one hundred* cases have been cured in the city of New York, many of whom have allowed their names to be published for the benefit of those suffering with similar complaints. The mode of use is simply to apply one end of a 30 link chain to the spine just above the hips, and the other end upon the abdomen, and allow the chain to remain for one hour. This is to be repeated four times during the twenty-four hours.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The Electric Chains never fail to relieve *he severe* pains and swelling incident to this disease. The worst forms of this disease readily yield to a few applications of a chain, and in no single instance have they failed to give instant relief, if they did not effect a permanent cure. All persons who are victims of this usual winter complaint, are kindly invited to call and obtain a pamphlet of Foot & Farrington, agents for Syracuse, who will *also explain their mode of use.*

The electric chains can be sent by mail to any part on the United States, by addressing (post paid) any of the agents in the principal cities, or Joseph Steinert, 556 Broadway, New York.

CARD TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *excinte are requested not to wear them only* for a few minutes at each application, for by long continued use miscarriage is frequently produced.

Dillaye, Brothers & Co., and Foot & Farrington, Agents for Syracuse and vicinity.

JOSEPH STEINERT,
Gen Agent, 568 Broadway, N.Y,

For sale by WALL & MEYER,
Big Iron Mortar, No 95, Columbia st.
Feb 1, 1854. y—33 FORT WAYNE.

CITY MILLS.

CLINTON-ST., NORTH SIDE OF CANAL.

THE subscribers will purchase any amount of WHEAT at the highest market rates. They prepared and ready to FLOUR promptly any quantity of Wheat on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one more Run of Stone in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all time. for sale. HOAGLAND & COMSTOCH.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 3, 1850. y5

45 Bags Rio Coffee
60 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 " Crushed and Powder Sugar,
20 " Molasses,
10 bags Yong Hyson and Emp. Tea.
Wholesale or Retail at ORFF'S.
Feb. 16th, 1854. No. 3 Jones' Block.

EMBROIDERIES.—The Ladies are particularly invited to give their attention to our stock of Cambric and Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Collars, and Undersleeves, as our stock is very large and prices extremely low. W. T. ABBOTT.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

20 HHDS Orleans Sugar,
150 Bbls " "
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
Wholesale Grocers, No. 85 Columbia street.

30 DOZEN CHURNS,
20 doz Tubs,
50 doz Buckets.
Call at No. 85 Columbia street, at the wholesale Grocery Store of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Golden and Sugar-house Syrup.

IN whole and half Barrels, can be had at No. 85 Columbia street. WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

CANDY! CANDY!!

100 BOXES HEATHTS assorted at No. 85, Columbia street.
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

50 CHESTS TEA,
100 sacks Coffee,
80 boxes Tobacco,
20 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco,
40 gross Silver leaf Chewing Tobacco.
30 " Paper "
Call at the wholesale Grocery Store of
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

EMBROIDERING & SADLERS SILK of all colors may be found at the Boston Dry Goods store, No. 87 Columbia street.

NEW GOODS.

No. 79 GRANITE STORE. **OAKLEY & FRENCH,** No. 79 GRANITE STORE.

WOULD respectfully say to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Goods, which (they flatter themselves) is more complete than ever before offered in this market.

We have a very fine assortment of Table and Pocket

CUTLERY.

A superior stock of all kinds of Culinary ware.—A large supply of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, and all the little etceteries necessary to Trim a Cabin or Mansion.

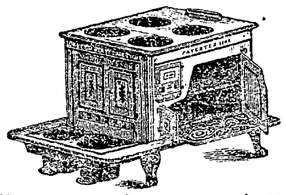
We would call the attention of Railroad Contractors to our stock of Shovels, Mattocks, Spades, Crowbars, and many other implements in their line.

A good assortment of Carpenter's, Cooper's Blacksmith's and other tools of the newest styles, and most improved patterns. *Warranted*

We have a large stock of best Cast Steel Hoes (Tuttle's genuine), Scythes, Cradles, and all other implements for farming kept in Hardware Stores.

We wish to assure our friends that our Stock is very large, *well selected* in view of *this market*, and purchased *direct* of the *manufacturers* or of the *importers*. In all cases we get our goods of *first* hands, thereby saving one *profit* of which we are willing to give our customers the benefit.

STOVES.



We have received a fine assortment, and our supply will be kept up all summer.

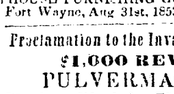
We are prepared to supply Merchants with any quantity of

TIN-WARE

at short notice; and all orders for our goods will be put up with dispatch and correctness, at prices that will be advantageous to the purchasers.

We are prepared to do *all* kinds of Job, or House work in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line. All work warranted.
May 7, 1853.

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of Columbia St., *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,
Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

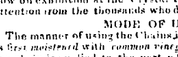
DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Guns, Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps constantly supply required.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.
200 " " 2½ "
300 " " 5 "
400 " " 8 "
SMITH & Co.
Aug. 27. y—3



CINCINNATI AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that they are requested by an order of the Board of Directors to pay to the Treasurer thereof, at the office of the company, in Fort Wayne, or to any assistant Treasurer, within thirty days from the date hereof, ten per cent of all cash subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, or five dollars on each share thereof, and ten per cent per month thereafter, or five dollars on each share thereof untill all is paid.

PETER P. BAILEY,
July 2 1853. Prest. Cint. & Ft. Wayne R. Co.
52—tf

Cabinet & Chair Making.

GRIEBEL & KNOTE having commenced business in the store lately occupied by W & J. Paul, in Clinton St, two doors south of Columbia, invite the public to examine their

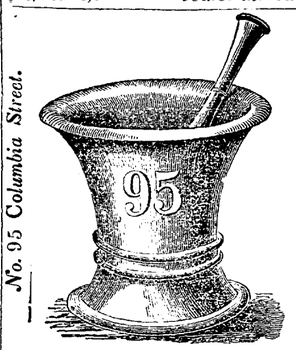
Furniture and Chairs,

which will be found to be of the best and most substantial workmanship, and warranted made of good seasoned lumber. Chairs, Tables, Stands, Bureaus Bedsteads, and all other kinds of furniture kept for sale or made to order on the lowest terms.

UNDERTAKING.

They also have a Hearse and a Carriage, and will keep COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions
LOUIS GRIEBEL.
Sept. 16 1yr JULIUS KNOTE.

No. 95 Columbia Street.



No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL & MEYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,
Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,
of all kinds;

Pure Wines & Brandies.

Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of all articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6th., 1853.

At the Mammoth Cave

Will be seen a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,
And large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
and any quantity of NOTIONS just received and for sale low for cash by
Oct. 15. y 15 T. STAPLEFORD & Co.

30 kegs Shoenberger's Nails,
20 boxes assorted Glass, at ORFF'S
Feb. 16 54. No. 3 Jones' Block.

Dry Goods & Carpet Store.

JOHN SHILLITO & Co.,
No. 13 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.,

RE-PECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
English, French, German, & American

DRY GOODS,

Also, Foreign and American CARPETING, imported direct from manufacturers.

FLOOR OID CLOTHS, thoroughly seasoned, from 3 to 24 feet in width; a large stock always on hand.

Families, Hotel keepers, Steamboats owners and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods in our line, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. y6m36

HENRY WILLIAMS A G HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
No. 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne,
Constantly keep on hand

Groceries of all Kinds,

Such as Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Buggy and Door Mats, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards,

AXES, NAILS, GLASS,

Sash, Stone and Earthenware, Glassware, Flour, Cheese, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarn, Dyestuffs, Hatchets, Shovels, Lead, Powder, Gun Caps, Forks, Well and Halter Ropes, Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Twine, Candle Wicking, &c., &c!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will save money by purchasing their Groceries of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, as they sell at a very small advance above Eastern and Cincinnati market.

FARMERS

will at all times receive the highest cash price for all kinds of produce.
Fort Wayne, January 6th, 1853.

Composition Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber has made arrangement and procured the necessary materials for covering buildings with the popular Composition and Gravel Roofing. This system of Roofing has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, and is rapidly superceeding all others. Its great advantages of durability, cheapness, tightness, and perfect safety from fire recommend it to all persons erecting good buildings. Though fully equal to tin in every respect, the cost is less than one half—but little more in fact than pine shingles.

For specimens the public are invited to examine the new 4 story Cabinet Shop of J. M. Miller; and Cooper's new Car Factory, south of A. Hamilton.
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.
Oct. 10. y16

HOES, a full supply of the Tuttle Hoe, bought of the manufacturer himself and therefore no counterfeit. O. & F.

PLANES, a full assortment of the best kinds O. & F.

HOUSE Trimmings, such as Locks, Hinges, etc. a full assortment. O. & F.

FILES, our assortment can't be easily beat. O. & F.

AUGERS, cast steel, con-cave and plain. O. & F.

1853 **FORT WAYNE STEAM IRON WORKS.** 1853

JACOB C BOWSER JOSEPH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,
SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,
Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are found not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.
Cash paid for old Castings and Brass.
Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. y16

BASS & EMRICK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE just received and opened in the new brick building corner of Canal and Calhoun Streets, the largest, cheapest and best selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

of every kind and description, ever brought to this market, all of which they are now prepared to exchange for cash, or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Beeswax, Ginseng Potatoes, Butter, and Eggs, and in fact, almost any and everything else, except old shoes and brick-bats.

To the COUNTRY DEALERS we would say we have bought our goods from *first hands*, and can offer inducements not heretofore offered in Fort Wayne.

All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices. They cannot fail to please. Call and see for yourselves.
Fort Wayne, August 20, 1852. n7

1853. 1853.

Wm. S. EDSALL,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, and General Dealer in Produce, Salt, Fish, &c.—Warehouse on the canal, Fort Wayne. Liberal Cash advances will be made on property consigned to me for sale in this, Toledo, Buffalo or New York markets.

REFER TO

Hugh McCulloch, Esq, Cashier Ft. Bank.	
Smith & Hunt,	Toledo.
G. S. Hazard, Esq.,	Buffalo.
W. A. Brown,	New York.
Ayers & Tunis,	do. y25

COOPERS & CLARK

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCOMOTIVES

AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
Railroad Cars, Car Wheels, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c., &c.
All on the most Improved Styles, and Warranted.
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO. C. G. CAMP, Agent.

REFERENCES.

Messrs LITTLE & McCULLOCH, Fort Wayne.
HUBBEL, COMPARET & Co, " "
July 23, 1853. pl, 52

NOTICE EXTRA.

OAKLEY & FRENCH have just received and will keep on hand a large supply of the best *four* ply

RUBBER BELTING,

from 6 to 12 inches wide. Also a quantity of *Rubber* and other *Steam Packing.*

They have also received

250 Stoves,

which they will sell very low in order to make room for more that are on the way.
June 11th, 1853.

German Books.

FOR sale at the Farmer's Depot. Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Stark's Prayer Book, School Books, Kolrausch's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Erlanger's edition, 51 volumes, price $20 00; Wittenberger's edition, $15 00, Leipsic edition $26 00. Hirsahberger Bible, late edition, $4 00; Brockhaus' Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 15 volumes. And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

These books are all fine editions, and imported direct from Germany. I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book desired, at the shortest notice.
July 16. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PIANO FORTE WARE ROOM

C. L. HILL having opened rooms for the sale of

PIANO FORTES,

AND OTHER

Musical Instruments,

would say to the public that he is now receiving a fine stock of Boardman & Gray's celebrated Pianos, with and without the

DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT.

This attachment combines more richness and beauty of tone than was ever before attained in the Piano Forte. Its particular qualities are clearness brilliancy and delicacy of tone, which falls upon the ear with a surpassing *softness*, like the chiming peals of distant bells.

Messrs. Boardman & Gray's Pianos, besides their other excellences, are warranted to be of great durability and wear longer than any others made.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of *Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.*

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

He is daily expecting a consignment of Stoddart's Superior Piano Fortes. Oct. 1st

H. C. GREY & CO.

HAVING their **TANNERY** completed and in full operation, are now receiving at their store, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, under the Telegraph office, a full assortment of

Eastern and Imported Leather,

FINDINGS, SHOE THREADS, &c.,

which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

As they give their exclusive attention to the leather and findind business, they hope to be able to give complete satisfaction. Country orders promptly filled. All articles ordered may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

☞ HIDES wanted at the Highest Market Prices.
Sept, 10, 1853. y10pd

1850. 1850.

J. S. HILL, A. M. ORBISON.

HILL & ORBISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

REFERENCES:

E. Haskell & Co.,	*Toledo.*	Ayres & Tunis,	*New York.*
Smith Robinson & Co.	"	Kent, Pong & Co.,	"
Collins, Brown & Co.	"	Kimberley, Pease & Co.	*Buffalo.*
Peckham & Scott.	"	C. McKennell & Co.	*Cincinnati.*
Field & King,	"	John Ranch,	*Dayton.*
Kirk & Lawton,	*Piqua, Ohio.*	H. S. Mayo,	*Troy, Ohio.*

Fort Wayne, September 16, 1848.

ALLEN COUNTY

Agricultural Warehouse

COMPARET, HUBBELL & CO.

Agents for Emery & Co.'s Railroad Horse Power, and Improved Premium Separators, and Dealers in Farming Machinery and Implements,

HAVE completed an addition to their forwarding and commission house expressly for

Agricultural Implements,

where may be found all the New Labor-saving Mechanics so much needed by our farmers. Any desired article can be ordered if not on hand.
May 1st, 1852.

Piano Forte Warehouse.

At Manufacturer's Prices.

T. P. ANDERSON, agent for G Gilbert, and Lemuel Gilbert, Piano Forte Manufacturers, of Boston, has a splendid collection of

Æolian and Boudoir Pianos

now on hand, at his room, in Hamilton's Block, over Teller's Shoe Store, to which he invites the attention of the public. The

BOUDOIR PIANOS

for compactness of form, beauty of style, delicacy of touch, power and quality of tone, *surpass all others* ever made in this country. Their peculiar form and construction render the tone so rich, varied and powerful, as entirely to preclude the possibility of being appreciated without being heard.

He is also agent for the sale of

Carhart's Patent Melodeons,

which for quality of Tone and Finish are universally admitted to be superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the public.

All instruments sold by him are warranted.
October 29, 1852. 1y7

OAKLEY & FRENCH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware,

AND DEALERS IN

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.
No. 79 COLUMBIA STREET,
FORT WAYNE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned have on hand a large quantity of the choicest LANDS in Northern Indiana; Improved and unimproved, located in the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb, and other them

For Sale on the Most Reasonable Terms.

They have also a number of improved and unimproved LOTS in this city, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Persons desirous of

Purchasing Lands or Town Lots,

will do well to give him a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

N. B. Lands shown and descriptions, *free of charge*, by application at our office at the Court House.

COLERICK & WITHERS,
General Lands and Tax Agents.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 22, 1849. 21y.

ROBINSON'S Tannery

LEATHER, AND **Boot & Shoe STORE,**

SITUATED across the WEST end of principal business street of Fort Wayne, being at the

LONG CANAL BRIDGE.

At this MANUFACTORY and SALE STORE may be found a general assortment of

All kinds of Leather suited to this Market.

ALSO

Home-Made Boots & Shoes,

of the best quality, made in this place, *Warranted.*

ALSO

Eastern Styles of Boots & Shoes,

for all classes and of great variety.

CHILDREN'S at 20 Cts and upwards.

LADIES' from 45 Cts. to the neatest city styles and prices.

MEN'S from 60 Cts. to the California mark!

No establishment can furnish any *Cheaper* or *better* articles for the price than can be found at this STORE.

My arrangements are suited to the

Wholesale and Retail Trade

And all are invited to call and examine the extensive varieties now on hand, and that will hereafter be added to my Stock, as the varying seasons and tastes of purchases shall require.

JAMES H. ROBINSON.
Fort Wayne, June 1852.

THE LARGEST

SILK RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods,

At Nett Cash Prices—Time granted by adding interest.

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in store, and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks

Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings Bonnet Ribbons.

TAFFETA AND SATIN RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

EMBROIDERIES,

French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barages, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L, IC Hdkfs.

The undersigned would invite the Merchants from the North, South, East, West, when in the City, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 BROADWAY,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
y26

JOHN BROWN,

DEALER IN

STONE AND LIME,

New York and Louisville Cement, and Plaster of Paris.

The above articles kept constantly on hand at his new stone Building, north of the canal, near the City Mills. y12

HUGH B. REED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

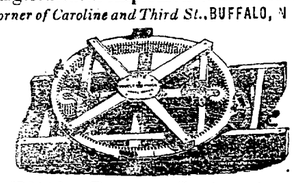
Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 9, 1852. H B R.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory

corner of Caroline and Third St., BUFFALO, N



Pitt's Patent Separator,

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER,

Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice that since the extension of the Patent Right on my machine for treshing and cleaning grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of eight horses; also to give as much effective or useful power when driven by one or two horses as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great exhibition of Horse Powers and Treshing Machines at Geneva in July 1852, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium.

My machines will tresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion. Two hundred of the above machines are for sale at the Agricultural works of the subscriber in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not on trial prove to be so, I will take them off the hand of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers to be used in California and Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements to the rights secured to me by letters patent to the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly for that section.

All orders for the above machines, hereafter addressed to John A Pitts, Buffalo, New York, will receive prompt attention. JOHN A PITTS.

COMPARET, HUBBEL, & Co,

are Agents for the sale of the above machines, Fort Wayne. Persons wishing to purchase can see them by calling at our Warehouse. 51—tf

Fort Wayne Plow Factory.

CORNER OF *Main & Harrison streets.* CORNER OF *Main & Harrison streets.*

THE subscribers inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of the

Empire Steel Plows

at the shop lately occupied by Broom. This is now the favorite Plow throughout the southern part the state; it took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1850, and the Indiana State Fair last fall—Farmers are invited to call and examine them. Various sizes will be kept on hand.

They also make Steel SHOVEL PLOWS, and 3 and 5 Shovel CULTIVATORS of the best quality.

All the articles made by us will be warranted to perform satisfactorily. REID & THATCHER.

A. D. BRAYDRIFF,

No. 94 Columbia Street. FORT WAYNE. *THE OLDE STOVE.* Sign of

COOK

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 15—No 4. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854. WHOLE No 110.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser's.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up except at the option of the publisher.

A liberal commission added to the Dollar per Square of Ten Lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

U. States Life Insurance Annuity & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICES—S. E. corner Third and Chestnut sts., Philada.
5 Nassau street, New York,
48 Court street, Kew Orleans,
81 Second street, Baltimore,
18 Congress street, Boston,
20 Third Street, Cincinnati.

Assets, [illegible]

Aug. 27th, 1853. y—n

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

Not accumulating Cash Funds. July 31st., 1853.

$2,193,902.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital and Surplus, over $100,000.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above two most successful and responsible Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance.

Complete containing rates of premium, and explanations on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FARMER'S STOCK

Insured at extraordinary low rates. All who depend upon their teams for a livelihood, should come immediately and have their Horses or Cattle insured before they are injured or take sick and die.

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*

Wm. Gurnsey, *Inspector.*

November 12, 1853. y19

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the agency of the

Aetna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

The Company has a Capital Stock of $300,000, all paid in and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1853. y17

Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000.

THIS Company will insure Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, from death or damage, either from natural causes, accident or disease of any description whatever, at low rates.

Directors—Wm. Burnet, E. S. Haines, S. Robert, H. H. Goodman, Wm. Parson, S. W. Reader, Sec'y. Wm. Burnett, Pres't.

Office No. 5, Front Street, Cincinnati.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for Northern Indiana, is now prepared to issue policies. Office over B. Smith's Store, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, May 10, 1854. y14p

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

THE undersigned, Agent of this old and well known Company is fully authorized to insure Dwellings, Stores, Hotels, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, &c. Also, Household Furniture and Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained and stored therein, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Also, Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Goods, Produce, Household Furniture, Live Stock, and every other description of Merchandise or Personal property, shipped or to be shipped per good steamboat or boats, to or from points on the Western waters, or between Eastern cities, (via Lakes or other Inland routes,) and any town in the Western country, against the hazards of

INLAND TRANSPORTATION,

Also shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, per good vessel or vessels, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports or to any maritime ports whatsoever on the atlantic waters, against the

PERILS OF THE SEAS.

For terms of insurance—also pamphlets containing further information, apply to

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.,
Agent Protection Insurance Company.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 16, 1850. y45

City Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

Will Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE

Houses, Buildings, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Warehouses and Contents, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, Vessels building or repairing, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise generally.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. REEDER, Wm. BURNETT,
GEORGE CARLISLE, J. C. THORP,
J. M. BLAKE, H. RAPKE,
J. P. KIMBERLY, S. S. HAINES,
H. C. HOFFMAN,
R. R. REEDER, *President.*

N. Gurney, *Secretary.*

Office No. 5, Front Street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 Court house.

EDW'D F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, Dec. '49. 28—tf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Office—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets. y26

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office. y7

JOHN HOUGH, JR. WILLIAM R. JONES

HOUGH & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WILL attend to all Legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the state.

REFERENCES.

Allen & Hamilton, Fort Wayne,	Spaulding, Tillotson & Co. N.Y.
J. W. Tourney & Co. "	David Leavitt, "
Vose, Ayer & Co., Boston.	Taylor & Bourn, "
W. A. Otis & Co., Cleveland,	Rafael Phelps & Co. "
Hitchcock, Wilcox & Wolcott, "	Bolmond & Stickney, "
W. B. Robbins, Cincinnati	Edward Kellogg, Esq., "
Pease & Pinsch, "	Loring, Fisk & Co., Boston
Minor, Ardrews & Co. "	Stoddard & Lorraine, "
Cram, Tweed & Co., "	McDowell & Gray, Philadelp.
Wilkeson & Co., Buffalo	Wood & Abbot, "
Heywood & Noyes, "	Ballou & Fairthorne, "

J. L. WORDEN. C. CASE.

WORDEN & CASES,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on the corner of Public Square, over Reer's Office

Aug. 1st, 1853. FORT WAYNE, Ind.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

LAND & COLLECTION AGENT.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts, and give special attention to *Land Agencies* and the *Securing and Collection of Debts* in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Peabbles, Work & Moore, John Stewart, Jr. & Co., Twomby, Moulton & Plimpton,	New York.
Robert Bunker, Esq., Glerk & Work,	Boston.
Stedman, Magnen & Co.	Cincinnati.
Wm. A. Brown & Bro.	Fort Wayne.
Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCulloch, M. W. Taylor,	Fort Wayne.

Office, Corner Clinton-st., opposite the Brick Church.

July 16, 1853. y—1

C. P. COLERICK. [1819.] W. H. WITHERS

COLERICK & WITHERS *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land and Tax Agents,* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection and forwarding of Bounty and Examination of Titles in Northern Indiana.

Office—Over B. Smith's Store, corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Nov. 17, 1849. y25

WM. W. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the County of the 19th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with promptness to business entrusted to him at the

REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald,	Professor of Law
" William T. Otto,	Indiana University
Samuel Hanna,	Fort Wayne.
Thos. Hamilton,	"
Allen Hamilton,	"
Samuel L. Gage,	Decatur

Office—In the Clinton Street, Law Office next door north of the Bank. y39

H. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

D. FRANKENBERGER, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Fort Wayne, Ind. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes, the purchase and sale of lands, and examinations of Titles in the northern part of Indiana.

REFERENCES:

Myron W. G. & R. W. Ewing,	Fort Wayne
" A. Hamilton,	"
" S. Hanna,	"
Hugh McCulloch,	"
Alfred Harrison,	Indianapolis
Richard Sanders,	New York.
W. Hyslop,	"
Alex. Keenan,	"
Jas. Jamieson,	"
D. & C. Lane,	Cincinnati, Ohio

Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, in the Capitol office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Drs. O. & Mary F. THOMAS.

OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in Thomas Block, over Fleming's Shoe Store, FORT WAYNE, IND. y 43

Dr. ROGERS

Office on Corner Main and Calhoun streets Over B. Evans & Co's Store.

Fort Wayne, Sept 19, 1850 y[illegible]

C. E. Tupper, M. D.,

SURGEON & OPERATOR.

OFFICE corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, over C. Wilson's store, where he may be found day and night by those wishing his aid in Medicine or Surgery.

All cases of the Eye treated by the most approved modern practice.

Fort Wayne, July 1st. y32

HOMŒOPATHIST.

DR. HOUGEN has removed his office one door south, and now is found over Stephenson's store, over candy and nut-store, in the interests of his patients, to practice Homœopathy in its purity.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale. Residence at Wm. Brown's, Bart Street.

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his Office to his house, on the corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, directly west of the Ist Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 25th, 1854. 34

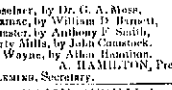
DR. E. STURGIS continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Calhoun street. Those wishing his services will find him at his residence on Main street.

Fort Wayne, August 6th, 1853. 1y6

HOMŒOPATHY.

D. McLEOARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as *Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.* He may be found at the Office of Dr Hanks, on Calhoun Street, first building north of Canal Bridge at 11 o'clock, or professionally engaged. y[illegible]

Fort Wayne & Mississippi Railroad.



BOOKS for subscription to the stock of the Company have been opened at the following places, and are in the hands of the following named gentlemen:

Rensselaer, by Dr. G. A. Moss,
Winamac, by William D. Barnett,
Rochester, by Anthony F. Smith,
Liberty Mills, by John Comstock,
Fort Wayne, by Allen Hamilton,
A. HAMILTON, President

R. S. Fleming, Secretary. 038

GRIND STONE,

Paper and Rag Depot at

COMPARET HOBBELL & Co's Fort Wayne

BANK and Country Officers, Forewarding Merchants and others can have blank books made to order on short notice, ruled and bound to any pattern, and in the *best style* and of the very best *Linen* paper, also *Letter and Cap Writing Paper* of the same quality.

A good article of Wrapping Paper constantly on hand in any Merchants in the vicinity. Also the *BRIGHT GRINDSTONE* for the trade at prices exceeding transportation and charges. *RAGS* taken at the highest price.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Fort Wayne, August 16th 1852. 30

POETRY.

The Maiden's Choice.

A young maid sat by her cottage door,
A beautiful maid, at the close of day;
Her raving fell idly upon her knee—
For her love's and her thoughts were far away;
When a sober old woman came up the hill,
A woman whose hours, she would think were few;
But a maiden's heart is a puzzle to tell—
And though old his locks—yet his soul was new!
Oh! a young maid's heart is a puzzle to tell—
And Cupid's old his locks—yet his soul was new.

The woman for guile, her a wistful look—
And wistful, too, were the words he said;
With many shrugs, like a summer brook,
And played with her mantle, and knotted the thread.
He spoke of the ring and the wedding chime,
He pressed for her hand, and he bended his knee,
And he begged of her to be true to the time!
No—go to ask my mother, said she;
Oh, do it yourself, my darling, said he—
No—go and ask my mother, said she,

Season into the house had the woman gone,
When a young man bounded o'er a neighboring style,
And sat near the maiden on the green mound,
Pray, who is this old man that came here to woo?
And why at your side does he talk so free?
Must I ask your mother, dear Mary too?
No Harry, she will grant—you need not ask me,
I'll leave go in, your mother to see!
No, Harry, no—you must be at all and ask me.

There was wailing one morn at the village church,
Wailing, and weeping, and wailing of one
For the wealthy old woman was left in the birch,
The maiden's heart will with a younger beam,
Warmly the sun on the lodge now glowed,
Warmly it shone as the old lady gone,
And wild was the laughter upon the road
As Harry rode off with his wedded mate!
Ha! ha! he cried—ha, ha, laughed he—
There was not a long while on the lonely day, ere

"I KNOW IT."

BY E. W. DEWES.

At seventeen years of age, I was more of a man than I have ever been since. I wore a long tailed coat, and boots to which an apportenance of spurs was generally added; a mustachio was quite visible on my upper lip, and a consciousness of ripe maturity never left my mind. I was studying for the legal profession, but at the time of which we write, was spending my summer vacation at my father's house in the country.

Though so nearly almost soldier-like as I fancied, in my appearance, my inner was by no means as stern as my outer man. I loved my mother with childish tenderness, and sooner than pain her pious heart, I unmurmuringly accompanied her every Sunday to the village church to listen to long sermons, of which I could not hear a word, for the tremulous accents of the aged minister who conducted the services were so faint as to be inaudible where we sat. Though invited by law and duty to subject myself to this weekly sine, my conscience yet did not prevent me from whiling away the time by such amusement as lay at my hand—that, namely, of observation and speculation on the countenances of my neighbors, an occupation of which I was fond.

The physiognomy which interested me most that all others was that of a young girl who sat not far from me, and who was accompanied by an aged lady, probably her grandmother the object of her ever watchful care. The girl's face, from first plighting my careless admiration, gradually absorbed my whole attention. It was very beautiful, but apart from that it possessed the greatest possible interest for me. Never had I seen a countenance which denoted so much sensibility; each emotion of her mind was plainly written upon it, by its quick, delicate changes; nothing was wanted but the key of a corresponding degree of sensibility in the beholder to read her tender, innocent soul, like an open book. For hours I gazed and speculated on that fair face—I thought how sad would be the lot of so sensitive a being, should fate unite her to one who would not know how to read aright what were so delicately written—to whom the coming expression of that sweet countenance would be but a blank—who should be able to see it only in its correct part, beauty of feature. There was no end to the puzzles into which these swift coming blushes led me.

Sometimes, by chance, the fair object of my long fancies would catch my eye, or, without looking at me, seem to know or feel that I was gazing at her, and I wickedly delighted in noticing the blush which deepened on her cheek until I withdrew my eyes.

One Sunday I lingered, on coming out of church, to be close to my lovely neighbor—immediately behind her; my hand actually touched her unconscious garments. I felt an irresistible desire to force her in some way to notice me, to occasion me of these charming blushes, any thing, I know not what. In short, like an impertinent coxcomb, as I was, I stepped forward, and with an inoffensive insolence, which I now blush to remember, I whispered in her ear:

"You are very pretty!"

Never was I more surprised than when she calmly replied:

"I know it!"

I was absolutely startled. I had expected a silent consciousness blush—an indignant glance—any thing, rather than this cool "I know it!"

I was puzzled, but I had plenty of time to turn the matter in my mind, for in a few days I returned to college. I can truly say it was the one problem which throughout the term, gave me most trouble to solve, and cost me most thought.

Another year elapsed ere I returned home again and sat in the little village church. My personal appearance was meanwhile somewhat changed. I still wore my mustache, it is true, but my coat-tails were not, or did not seem quite so long, and I had left off my spurs.

My mother and I were early seated in our pew, and I impatiently awaited the arrival of my lovely enigma. I tried to prepare myself for disappointment.

"I have been thinking and dreaming about an ideal," I said to myself; doubtless when the young lady herself appears, all my fine imagining will vanish; there can be no doubt my fancy has been playing tricks with me, investing a mere country maiden with transcendent graces and charms.

While I was reasoning thus with myself, the young lady appeared, leading her old relative with tender care.

Worshipping an "ideal," indeed! my most charming remembrance did no begin to do justice to the beautiful reality. A soul full of tenderness and sensibility seemed to have found a fitting home in a person and face of loveliness and grace.

She blushed when, looking around, she chanced to meet, and again the play of expression on her features, which had so interested me formerly, charmed me.

The more I studied her face the more I seemed to see into the depth of her soul. I could have stolen my life upon her noble purity of thought and deed.

As we returned home I described my fair neighbor, and asked my mother who she was.

"Her name," said my mother, "is Gracelessly, and she is the loveliest—the most superior young woman I have ever, in my whole life met with. It is too soon to think of such things yet," she continued, smiling, "but some years hence it would make me happy to see my son married to just such a woman."

"Not quite so fast, mother," said I laughing a good deal to hide a little lovish embarrassment, which I was most anxious to conceal.

I found that Grace had become a constant visitor at my mother's and I did not fail to improve the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with her.

She was indeed a gifted creature, endowed with all nature's best. She sang, she danced she conversed with an indescribable grace peculiar to herself. The generally thoughtful and earnest in her demeanor, she had a vein of quiet humor, and her strokes of playful drollery charmed all the more from being unexpected. But more alluring to me than her gifts and accomplishments, was the shrinking nestling disposition every movement of her sweet face. I soon found my self deeply, painfully interested in her. I my pointing, for Grace received my assiduous attentions with a perfect coolness and unconcern which gave me great uneasiness. Sometimes I thought she remembered my early impertinence, and was disposed to punish it. But there was a rival, a cousin of Grace's, who always acted in my way, from whom Grace received, as a matter of course, manifestos little attentions which I dared not even offer. I hated this man; I was insufferably jealous; for Grace seemed either perfectly unconscious or perfectly indifferent to the display of animosity which was carried on between me.

Grace, sweet Grace, with her childlike simplicity and sensitive woman's heart, who could resist her? I could not—my whole soul was here. In vain had I struggled, in vain had I called upon my vanity, of which I had plenty to invoke, to save me from the mortification of loving without return. I could not stem or control the passions which, strong as a whirlwind, had seized me.

One evening I sat by the piano while Grace sang to me. The room was not there, and dear Grace's carrying colorless glistening eye suggested sweet hopes to my vanity. *I fancied I saw love in those bright, dewy eyes,* and on those soft music breathing lips.

It was the last evening of my vacation, and surely I read a gentle farewell thought in Grace's face. I was beside myself with joy at the idea. I was still in a blissful dream, a sweet delirium, a rapture of love. As Grace rose to leave the piano, I caught hand, and unable longer to repress the one thought had filled my heart, I exclaimed fervently:

"Grace—dear Grace—with all my soul I love you!"

She lifted her large, soft eyes, and said slowly, while a mischievous smile stole over her face:

"I know it."

She was gone ere I had time to prevent it, or recover from my surprise.

The next day I returned to college, expecting to complete my studies in another year. A year! how long a time to be absent from the loliest being who was to me, *I felt henceforth and forever,* whether she returned my love or not, the nucleus around which all my thought would revolve. I need not say how often her strange and unsatisfactory answer tormented me. I perceived her repetition of the same words, her remonstrance of the time she had used them before, and thus then the punishment for my insolence. I tortured myself by bringing the whole scene again and again to memory—my passionate declaration of love and her provoking reply: "I know it." "The cheeky creature!" I thought sometimes. "I would that I had passed on that will to have left you a little more uncertain."

I often wonder that I was able to study all this time, for Grace beautiful, graceful Grace, was never absent from my thoughts—she had become the dream of my life—the object of all my love sonnets, which had till now been scattered in various read beauties. I did study, and study hard, and at the end of the term passed examination with high honor—much to my dear mother's pride and joy.

I determined to let where when I saw Grace again—to discover her and to do it if I were indeed beloved, before I committed myself, as I had done, by foolish speeches.

In order to satisfy myself on this point, and perhaps also to gratify a little pique, which I confessed I did not go home directly to see Grace—a very feeling dictated, has waited for me my mother's summons, sit up to morning with me. Even then, though my heart was full of tenderness for her, I allowed conceit I had made up my mind to play a part and suffer one night, I would not it out. There was a young lady staying with my mother at the time who dearly liked to flirt; I was quite ready to contribute to her amusement. I danced myself with her the whole evening and felt the sweetest pain I ever experienced when I saw Grace's deep, changing, sensitive face, that was deeply pained and wounded.

When this foolery had been carried to its height, I perceived Grace suddenly rise and step through the open window out on the piazza. In a few minutes I followed her; she had retired to a little distance from the window and stood with her head leaning against the railing weeping—Stealing softly behind her, I passed my arm around her and whispered: "Ah dearest Grace, do not deny it; you love me!"

There was a little pause; then laughing yet still half crying, Grace turned aside her head and said—

"Alas! I know it."

Abbreviation—A Yankee Trick.—Many years ago, somewhere in the Old Colony, there lived a man, whose name was Cornelius Cobb. At one time, when he was far away from home, I think it was in some Southern port, a merchant called on him in great haste, requesting him, merely as a matter form, to lend his name as security on a note for several thousand dollars. Mr. Cobb, believing that the gentleman was as safe as Plymouth Rock—as good as gold—signed the document without the slightest hesitation, "Corn Cobb?—Long before the note became due, the staunch merchant had failed. When the proper time arrived, the creditors consulted, and concluded to try the last method for them to pursue. The lawyers informed them that nothing could be done, unless they could find the fellow who had used the "signature; for, said they, no living man ever had such a name—Corn Cobb—it's a hoax; a genuine Yankee trick! When Mr. Cobb heard of the failure, putting his thumb to his nose, he remarked: "Lucky I wasn't there. If I had been, I should have lost my corn, crib and all!"

The Feet Know Nothing.—King George the Third was the first Know Nothing. He was not only an ignoramus, but among other acts of tyranny he *practiced,* prior to, and during the American Revolution, what the Know Nothings of the present day *preach.*

The Declaration of Independence states that "the history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States." Of the facts submitted to a candid world, to prove this, the following is the sixth:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither,* and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

The Japan Treaty.

RATIFIED BY THE SENATE, July 15.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, and of Kayei the Seventh Year, Third Month and Third Day.

The United States of America and the Empire of the Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries. For which honorable object the President of the United States has confided full powers to his Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special envoy and minister of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his Commissioners, Hayashi Daigaku-no-kami-no-kami, Prince of Tsus; Ishi Ido, Prince of Iwami-Shiki, and Abono, member of the Board of Revenue—and these said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1.—There shall be perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America, on the part and the Empire of Japan, on the part of Japan, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

2.—The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles they may require as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the time for opening the second shall be the same day in the ensuing Japanese year.—[Note.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

3.—Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their country men, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

4.—Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, but shall be amenable to just laws.

5.—Shipwrecked mariners and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or rri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto adjended, and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

6.—If there be any other kind of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, these shall be carefully deliberated on between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

7.—It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the goods of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

8.—Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be purchased through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

9.—It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations any privileges and advantages in relation to trade not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that the same privileges and advantages shall be granted to the United States and to persons thereof, without any consultation or delay.

10.—Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to any other ports of Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, under rules to be established by the Government of the United States.

11.—It is also agreed that if any citizen of the United States resides or appears to reside in Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the governments shall think arrangement necessary.

12.—The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United states of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, have hereunto signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day. M. C. PERRY.

A Novel Award.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Female Seminary, under charge of the Rev. C. G. Sellock, ought to become a very popular institution. Among the awards at its late celebration was the following:—"To Miss Hattie J. Hine, for meekness of disposition, kind-heartedness and affection, a husband—Mr. Austin Rockwell!"

The Constitutionalist of that place says "this latter presentation was quite unexpected to most of the audience. Such a prize has never been given in connection with the school since the present principal has been in it. We would suggest the propriety of making such prizes instead of books, gold rings, &c., since, there are doubtless those who will furnish themselves to be given to the deserving, and instead of being a cost to the institution, as in other plans no doubt it might bring some income, as we doubt not some would pay for the privilege of being used as prizes. We think also that such an arrangement will be satisfactory to the ladies, if we may judge by the willingness with which Miss Hine took and promised to cherish her prize with all conjugal affection."

The New York papers announce that the Crimean has been fully repaired since her accident, and will soon go to sea. Public curiosity will be much gratified, for although the high expectations concerning her have greatly subsided since her first experiment, still there is a good reason to hope that the invention will ultimately prove of great value. A few more days will determine

Nearly 40,000 immigrants arrived in New York in the month of June. Of these 18,856 were from Great Britain, and 11,117 from Germany

The new Postage Law.

The proceedings in Congress in relation to the new Postage Law, having been incorrectly reported by the Telegraph, we republish the amendments from the Union. The first section is as follows:

That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript or paper, or any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper when prepaid wholly or in part by postage stamps, or any other country, for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be 10 cents. Provided, however, all cases where such postage shall have been, or shall be, adjusted at different rates by part of treaty or convention, nothing contained or herein shall be needed. And for a double letter three cents, be charged double the rate above specified, and for a triple letter, treble three rates, and for a quadruple letter, quadruple the rates, and every letter or paper or packet of one half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or fraction and weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, exception such as are from a foreign country, the postage as above shall be paid by stamps, and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty five such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters placed in the mail in any post office and for transportation through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent, and all letters and packets shall be advertised as remaining more or uncalled for in any post office shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The second section provides that the bill shall take effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter.

The Homestead Bill in the Senate.

The Homestead bill came before the Senate on the 19th, as the special order. Mr. Clayton of Delaware moved to strike out the section, which is in these words:

"That if any individual, now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of his intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall have become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent as herein provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States."

And to insert the following:

"That any male adult or other citizen of the United States of full age engaged in and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivation of land, shall in consideration of his inability to comply with the conditions of this act, by reason of his want of knowledge, skill, or experience in such cultivation of land, be entitled to receive in lieu of 160 acres land as herein provided, the sum of $160 to be paid to him out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

The amend proposition was of course intended for no other purpose than to embarrass the progress of the bill, and if possible kill it off.

Mr. Bradbury moved the bill be postponed to the second Monday in December next. Messrs. Gwin, Dodge, Johnson, Dixon and Badlin opposed such postponing. Mr. Cass that he regarded the question as not so serious as to delay, and until it was discussed he was willing to postpone all other business.

The motion to postpone was rejected, yeas 17, nays 32.

The consequence may be taken as an indication of the course of the Senate on the bill; and if so we may look for a final passage of the measure. We consider as we said the success of the bill in the Senate as equivalent to its passage in the House. Its opponents in the House will not be so numerous as those who have voted against it in the Senate, and certainly hope that in instances of whatever importance, no parliamentary dodge of delayed or recent opponents to the great measure of Free Homes to the people, will be allowed to prevent the passing of this act on the statute books before the close of the present session.

Political Hornbeams

We extract the following from an article on the above subject in the Pittsburg Post:

"Another humbug is the clamor against foreign influence. The Know Nothings say that foreigners and Catholics are gaining too much influence in our government, are looking too many offices and are increasing too numerously in the country. Facts will show that this aroused party is our most dangerous humbug.

Our member of the United States Senate, one of sixty-two is a native of Ireland—Gen. Shields. Two members of the British House of Lords are natives of the United States. In the Philadelphia Post Office, of one hundred and three employees, nine are of foreign birth, but naturalized, and nineteen are natives. In the Philadelphia Custom House, of forty clay inspectors, three are Irish, one German, and thirty-six native. To hear the Native American talk, one would suppose they were all foreigners. In the different departments at Washington the proportion of clerks and employees is still less. Of the twenty-five million of people of the United States less than one-tenth are of foreign birth. A due proportion, truly! We know of no act of the American Catholics so directly aiming at political influence and so arrogant in its nature, as the act of the three thousand New England *protestant* clergy last winter, in protesting *against* the nomination of the name of Almighty God," against a sound Democratic measure. That it been a Whig measure to such pet—it would have appeared. How can the Know-Nothings show that there is more danger from Catholic than Protestant clerical interference with political affairs? And who will believe that the *nine-tenths* of the population, who are native, are in danger from the one tenth who are of foreign birth? It is a humbug. Not *one-twentieth* of the offices in this country are held by foreigners.

A writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin, a few days since, who is friendly to the Know Nothing movement, exposes the true cause of the movement. He says the foreigners, when naturalized, generally vote with the Democrats. That is the secret. If they would vote with the whigs we would hear nothing of the Know Nothings, and of whig leaders seeking their alliance. But what wonder is it that foreigners join the democracy. They escape from the despotism of the old world to a land of freedom, and they join the party of freedom, the party that supports the constitution and the Union; and that sympathizes with the cause of freedom everywhere, and that welcomes them as they come, to our liberty and our prosperity.

This humbug of Know Nothingism will be short lived. It will share the fate of every other sin and fraction that has thrown itself into the aid embrace of whiggery.

We have not space to pursue our theme further to day, but shall endeavor to consider a few other political humbugs at another time.

A Conclusive Argument on the Nebraska Question.

The Louisville Journal is the leading organ of the whigs in the Southwest, and in the next to only conflicts between democrats and whigs carries more influence than any other journal of its party. It took strong and decided ground against the Nebraska bill, pleading its opposition mainly, like the National Intelligencer, upon the danger of renewing the slavery agitation in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The fact that journal failed to make any impression is the strongest proof that the people of the Southwest fully approved the measure. The Journal however, repudiates the issue of "repeal" proposed by the northern abolitionists, and in discussing that proposition makes an argument in favor of the principle of the Nebraska bill which, for conciseness, compactness, force, and comprehensiveness has been seldom equalled. It is an argument addressed to northern men, and with a full consciousness that it is more readable, the Journal challenges a reply to it. We present it below, with the single remark that it is some pleasing fact, any portion of the people of the North should advocate a proposition which degrades them by denying to them rights and privileges which it concedes to other citizens of the same sovereign side of an arbitrary line. The argument is as follows:—*Washington Union.*

"And, after all, the main principle of the Nebraska bill is certainly in itself right. We desire to see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject, can come to any other conclusion. We can see no reason why the citizens of a territory should stay out of the Union for the sole reason that the people have not reached a certain number of souls, and have not yet acquired the privilege of voting for their officers whenever they please. Such a discrimination appears to have no foundation in justice, and no reasonable consideration. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all Territories the power to choose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have as much *national pride* to be willing even to *submit* to the abolitionists which they *advocate.* How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that north of thirty six thirty should be deprived powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty six thirty? When before was it law that the people of any portion of the this country contended so loudly *for it their right to have exercise of powers, precisely such as their brethren in the other sections?* Without northern friends the Know to develop a thought so inconsistent with our views upon this subject?"

Secret Political Organization.

Among the resolution adopted by the Indiana Democratic State Convention, recently, we find the following:

"*Resolved,* That the democracy of Indiana, believing to the Constitution of the confederacy and union, by which alone any [illegible] secret or other evil, that would tend to disunion, [illegible] or subversion of the political institutions, and original liberty."

Such principles in religion, [illegible] tics, were the Washington Statesmen [illegible] by means of insuring [illegible] Every great political party, [illegible] grain support and merit [illegible] chart of established and [illegible] principles [illegible] party can construct a creed on any [illegible] to, or conducting, and so respectably, to stand the Constitution of the country. It is the [illegible] of the democratic party, that they stand [illegible] the Constitution. They are not made up of [illegible] who come together by chance and form [illegible] for an occasion. They are not banded together in a temporary alliance to accomplish one object and then fall to pieces. The democracy is composed of men who are banded together by [illegible] ties and the same earnest honest convictions. They believe that this country must have a fixed and permanent policy, both in [illegible] domestic, and that the great party to administer the policy is cemented more firmly than any other by a principle—and that the principle must be in accordance with the Constitution.

The Indiana democracy contained in [illegible] in the adoption of the above resolution, [illegible] not into the approbation of the [illegible] and the dissent of the other [illegible] [illegible] the very [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illeg

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Superior Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey County.

For Secretary of State,
SERMAIN HAYDEN, of Rush County.

For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

A New Volume of the Sentinel

Will be commenced on Saturday, the 5th of July next, and we hope as many of our readers as can will continue to pay up by that time and take a new start. It will be such a novelty to some of them to settle up, that we feel quite a philanthropic desire to be instrumental in furnishing the rare delight.

We design enlarging the Sentinel so as to give our readers nearly *one half more matter* than at present, and make it THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE STATE. The enlargement will be made as soon as we can complete the necessary arrangements and procure a New Press of corresponding dimensions.

To meet the heavy outlay we shall naturally incur in these improvements we confidently hope our friends will interest themselves in extending our circulation. There are but few who could not, if they would try, induce at least one neighbor or friend to subscribe and we hereby appoint each subscriber to act as a committee of one for this purpose.

As a further inducement to new subscribers, we will furnish the Sentinel to Clubs at the following reduced rates:

Five copies, and one to the person getting up the club, for $7.50. Ten copies, and one do for $12.50

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

County Delegate Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention for the county of Allen will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating county officers and appointing delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional conventions.

The Democrats of the Several Townships are requested to meet in their respective Townships at their usual place of meeting, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, and appoint delegates according to the following ratio.

Aboite,	4	Marion,	3
Adams,	12	Milan,	5
Cedar Creek,	9	Monroe,	5
Eel River,	5	Perry,	7
Jackson,	4	Pleasant,	9
Jefferson,	8	Scipio,	8
Lafayette,	6	St. Joseph's,	7
Lake,	7	Springfield,	7
Madison,	7	Washington,	11
Marion,	12	Wayne,	20
			153

By order of County Committee,
F. P. RANDALL, *Chairman*

July, 14th 1854.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Democrats of Wayne Township are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday August the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect twenty delegates to the county Convention, and to appoint a Township Committee for the ensuing year.

PETER KISER,
F. D. LASSELLE, } Tp. Committee
P. J. WISE,

July 22d 1854.

Congressional District Convention.

The democratic delegates of the several counties composing the 10th Congressional District of Indiana, will meet in Convention at Albion, Noble County, on Wednesday the 23rd of August, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress, to be supported at the election in October next, and to transact such other business as may be deemed appropriate.

The several counties were represented in the Convention of 1852, by the following number of delegates:

Allen,	10	DeKalb	6
Elkhart	13	Noble,	7
LaGrange,	6	Kosciusko,	7
Steuben,	4	Whitley,	3

Each county sending one delegate for every ten democratic votes, and one additional delegate for a fraction greater than 50.

By order of District Committee:
SAMUEL E. ALVORD,
Corresponding Sec'y.

July 13, 1854.

To correct an erroneous impression which the foregoing notice is calculated to make, we are requested, by the Chairman of the Congressional Committee to explain that, according to the usage of the Democratic party, the apportionment of delegates from the several Counties in this district, to the convention to be held on the 23rd of next month, be made from the Democratic vote cast in the several counties at the Presidential election of 1852, which will be as follows:

	Dem. votes.	*Delegates.*
Allen,	1904	20
DeKalb,	788	8
Elkhart,	1313	13
Kosciusko,	938	9
LaGrange,	677	7
Noble,	807	8
Steuben,	513	5
Whitley,	568	6

That there may be no further misunderstanding about this matter, the Democratic papers in the District are requested to explain.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

The Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Adams and Allen are hereby notified that a Convention of delegates will be held at the Court House in the town of Decatur, in Adams County, on Thursday, the 18th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Senator in said district, and also, to nominate a District Attorney for the Common Pleas Pleas district composed of the same counties.

DANIEL REID,
JAMES R. SIMCOKE, } *Dist. Sen. Comm.*
N. McLAIN,

July 27th 1854.

MR. SOMERBY.—This gentleman has not, and will not, during his temporary control of the columns of the "Sentinel" court controversies of a personal character with neighboring *Editors* or *individuals*; and should the same originate at any time with either, it will be unprovoked on his part, and then only so far extended as necessary to his equitable and just defence against calumniations and misrepresentations.

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter.

In another column will be found a letter from our Representative, Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, fully, fearlessly and explicitly defining his position on the Nebraska Bill. We had supposed our article in the Sentinel of the 8th inst. would have been sufficient to have placed him right with his constituents—but as a doubt has been manifested by some to have the statement verified by his own signature, he has, although not in favor of any think like congressional manifestoes, given his views at length, and authorized their publication.

We hope his letter will be calmly and attentively read by all his constituents, and it will, we trust, be satisfactory to them. It will be seen that he *will do* his duty, and that he will aid in *commence the further agitation of the Nebraska question*, and that he is not in favor of, nor will he vote for, REPEAL OR ESSential MODIFICATION of the Nebraska Bill. In short, he affirms under his own signature, all that we said in his behalf in our article of the 8th inst.

The ground taken by Mr. Chamberlain being such as must be satisfactory to his constituents, and they being no other point on which there has ever had there been the slightest dissatisfaction or difference of the one which has become a law, and what are the *common principles* of Whigs *has to totally disagreeable*, as well as that *he* which has caused so many *disagreeable* scenes in the face of the proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska meeting on the 1st.

In reply to the first two inquiries, we refer our neighbors to the communication of ours, wherein his opinions were instructed in 1 to read the words which will be revealed against him in due time." When that time shall come, then *some people* would be better satisfied if they did not know concerning them. As to the last one, if our neighbor will call on us at our *anxious seats* we will show it to him and the *Rich* that pones.

We regret indeed, that *some people* should be found so wanting in confidence as to withhold their *Sentinel* paper when asking no worse than such great and unanswerable questions.

The Indiana State Sentinel contains the following notice:

"The Hon Samuel Brenton is announced as a candidate for Congress in the 10th District. Sam is independent of all parties when a candidate, but when elected, has always proved himself a subservient tool of Aboliton Whigery. Remember, mark the man. He deceived you once—That was his fault. If he deceives you again, it will be your fault."

Don't be alarmed, neighbor Brown; we are wide awake for us to be his subservient by in all the odds and ends of corruption for the purpose of securing their votes. We gave him a blister the up *Salt River* two years ago, this time we intend giving him one of such length that he cannot return, only as a mark and beside political taking position for his many political treachery and deceptions.

Theodore Parker.

Hear Him Once, and Remember Him!

This gentleman, of whom we have heretofore spoken in connection with the slave riot in Boston, in a recent discourse said:

"I take not the Bible for my master, nor yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. I feel not bound to believe what the Church says is true, nor what any writer in the Old or New Testament declares true."

What infidelity what ungodliness, from a man who is known throughout the states as being possessed of more than ordinary ability, and having pretended to proclaim salvation and peace to his people from the sacred desk for nearly a quarter of a century! How can and will a community of not very intelligent tolerate such a man in the pulpit?

Take Notice—The "Times" says there will be an independent meeting of the electors of Noble County on the 26th of August for the purpose of nominating an Independent people's ticket and discussing the principles of the day.

Messrs Case and Smith, *Abolitionists* of Fort Wayne, and others from a distance, will address the meeting.

Democrats, we hope *you* will be on your guard for these *renegade politicians* who are exciting themselves to the utmost to create *sectional feelings* and *disturbance* among you. Read and see that they *will* rather witness your defeat. Be approaching elections than to gain an influence which is peace and mild and sure and the perfect day. Their narrow minded policies will lead them to the resistance of law and order. Discourage, to the use, suppression of order. Democrats, beware! beware! Like the viper, they will sting without provocation.

INQUIRIES.—Our neighbor of the Standard says that some people are curious to know what is the inconsistency of Hon. Samuel Brenton, in voting for the Nebraska bill which passed the House while he was in Congress, and denouncing it in the Senate. Well, we think, as it has become a law, and what are the *common principles* of Whigs has to *totally disagreeable*, as well as that *he* which has caused so many *disagreeable* scenes in the face of the proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska meeting on the 1st.

Now, to show our low nearly my sentiments coincide with those upon these points, I beg to seriously an extract from a letter I wrote some time ago to one of my constituents who wrote to me on the subject, which I read to Mr. Tagar on the 2d of June, and which was the basis of what I said on the subject in his paper of July 8th.

First, however, in order to show the course of my mind throughout, I will state that I had voted in some of the years, when Geo. Rathbun was first introduced, in favor of the Nebraska bill, but

NOTICE

FOUND, a *Porte-Monnie* containing a sum of money and some valuable papers, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. W. H. WITHERS

Fort Wayne July 15th, 1851. 3tw.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

A New Method.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation, or CURTIS'S HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has established the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing no Depression or Disease of the Lungs never before witnessed by the Medical Profession.—(See certificates in hands of Agents.)

The inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and nourishing vapor, passing into all the air cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec 25th, 1850.

For almost eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, but sitting upright that I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my coughings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis's Hygean or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first inhaled it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the sick is to try it.

MAGRET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

New York, Dec 27th, 1850.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my health was quite poor; I drank, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor, had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood, had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends urged my physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and also in well the throat made its appearance on the surface under the Inhaler. The Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and preliminary to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C. H. KING corner Gloucester and Broadway, N.Y. Price $1 a package.

N. B.—Any person enclosing $1 to Boyd & Paul, Chemists & Druggists, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $3.

y. 50

Book Bindery!

C. HILL would respectfully inform the public that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in the third story of his Book Store, where he is prepared to do every description of work, in the above branch of business, in the best style. His machinery is all new and of the most approved kind.

He is prepared to furnish BLANK BOOKS of every pattern, ruled and bound to any pattern. Any BLANKS not on hand he will furnish as low as any establishment in the State.

Persons having Magazines, &c., can have them bound in any pattern, and are requested to bring them.

1851.

Late of Mitchell & Hoe. *Late of W. C. Davis & Co.*

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.,

Successors to W. C. Davis & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

Importers and Dealers in

STEEL, IRON & NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

AND OF A WARRANTED QUALITY.

CINCINNATI.

Sale and Sample Rooms, Corner of Main & Ninth St., Foundry and Office on Front St., Broad Broadway.

WE flatter ourselves that we are prepared to offer as great inducements to western dealers as any other establishment, having, as we believe, as great a variety of

COOKING, PARLOR BOX & HEATING STOVES

(FOR WOOD OR COAL)

as any other manufacturing establishment, either East or West; all adapted to the western trade, and made from the best brand of Hanging Rock Metal; therefore less liable to crack from heat or to be broken in shipping than castings made of Pittsburgh iron.

y26

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disease of the Kidney, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

STILL the Great Source of Disease! Nearly a third of Mankind are thus afflicted. Symptoms are Costiveness, Pain in the Head, Accompanied with Dull Sensation and Dull Heavy Pain in the Back, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bowels Costive, Eyes Yellow, with a Dull Heavy Pain under the Shoulder Blade, Often Mistaken for Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not equalled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases of a lingering character, after all other means had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, possessing great virtues in the restoration of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most surprising powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

"The Bitters mentioned, is, without doubt, the great medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has been under our notice, wherein the patient has exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to try these bitters, and a few bottles of them entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will remember this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares his medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottles, as imitations of all good articles are common."—*Philadelphia Democrat (German).*

Sold by H. H. REED,

and WALL & MEYER, Fort Wayne,

and all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Jan 24th, 1851. y51

German Clerk Wanted.

WANTED by the subscriber, a German Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can make himself generally useful in and about the Store.

WILLIAMS & HEESTS,

No 25 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

March 24th, 1851.

Dress Making.

MRS CAROLINE STEVENS respectfully announces to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity that she has commenced the above business, and hopes by assiduous attention, good workmanship and care in fitting, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The LATEST FASHIONS will be regularly received, and every effort made to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

Residence at Mr T. Stevens', north west corner of Berry and Clay streets.

April 21, 1851. 1f-42

Sale of Lands.

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, between the hours of ten and two of said day, at the door of the Banking House of the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, the following lands will be offered at public sale:

The east half of the north-east quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), and the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. fifteen (15), in township No. thirty-one (31), range thirteen (13).

Conveyed to the Bank on a claim against Samuel Lewis. Situated in Allen County, Indiana.

The undivided one half of the following lands:—The south-east quarter of section No. 23, in township No. 31, range 9 east. The south-east quarter of section No. 7, and the south-east quarter of section No. 6, in township No. 35, range 11 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana.

Conveyed to the Bank by William H. Cornils.

The north-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 32, range 10 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana. Conveyed to the Bank by H. McCulloch.

Lots No. 20 and 21 in Hanna's Addition, and No. 32 and 33 in Taber's Addition to Fort Wayne; Indiana. Conveyed to the Bank by Joseph Johnson.

Parts of Outer Lot No. 85, with the Warehouse thereon, in the city of Buffalo, State of New York. Conveyed to the Bank by the Dalton Bank.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the undersigned

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier

Branch Bank Fort Wayne, June 17th, 1851. 6m54

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,

City Drug Store.

CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

HAVE just received a large and beautifully selected stock of

LUXURYS

MUCH ADMIRED FRENCH EXTRACTS,

for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all other for elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Hattle's and Roussel's

Extremed Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.

French and American CARDS, FANCY TOILET, and SHAVING SOAPS in endless variety.

An extensive assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES

of a quality to suit the most fastidious.

Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated

INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,

Under the Patent of Goodyear & Co.

BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMBS;

&c., &c., &c.

Choice Cigars.

Elegant Confections.

PRESERVED GINGER, Candies, Fine Rent, Gum Drops, for sale by J. D. WERDEN & Co.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS always on hand at the City Drug Store. J. D. W. & Co.

Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

THIS Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passenger Express Train leaves Peru daily, at 3:30 A. M., arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M., where passengers take the Lightning Express Steamers for Cincinnati, reaching the city at 5 A. M., in twenty-four hours from Peru.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P. M., arrives at Peru at 7 o'clock in the evening.

No charge for meals or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00

do Peru to Cincinnati, $4 50

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.

Indianapolis, May 22d. y

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½ to 50 cts each, at 57 Columbia street. WM. T. ABBOTT.

BLACK SILK GRAWFORD the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Goods Store, by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGE:—white, pink, light blue, dark blue, steel color, tan, drabs, purple, and black, just arrived, in season for the hot weather, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street.

May 10, 1851.

BLK. SILKS wrp CASIMIRETTE—Just the article for handsome Summer Coats. Hourly received and for sale by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

May 10, 1851.

FANS! FANS!—A great variety just received of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 50 per cent cheaper than at any house in the State.

May 10, 1851. Wm. T. ABBOTT.

Thieme's Clothing Store.

5 Phenix Block, Calhoun Street.

MY new stock has at length arrived, and it is larger and better selected than ever before. Includes all fashionable styles and colors of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 00. Cassimeres and Doe Skins Black and colored, all varieties, from $1 00 to $5 00.

WEST NOTS, every variety.

I will make the above to measure in the fashionable and most reasonable prices.

SHIRTS of the best quality: Dodrabbers and Drawers; Gloves; Cravats; fine SILK HATS, Strawhats, Leghorns and Palm Leaf Hats.

Ready-Made Clothing.

All Kinds of Summer Wear. Silk, Gauze, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all description.

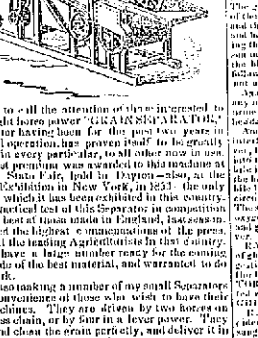
Gentlemen can be suited at this establishment with any article they will fit, either ready-made or made to measure on the shortest notice.

I. G. THIEME.

May 20th, 1851. 3m56

MOFFITT'S

Patent Grain Separator.



I AM SILL to call the attention of those interested in having eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATORS," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proven itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best at Masonville in England, last season, it received the highest commendation of the press and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material, and warranted to do good work.

I am now making a number of my small Separators for the convenience of those who wish to have their own machines. They are driven by two horses on an endless chain, or by four in a lever power. They thresh and clean the grain perfectly, and deliver it in bags. Is rated at 750 pounds.

N. B. References in abundance can be given if desired.

If will have Hay of Crawford's Patent Clover Huller ready for the Clover Crop. This Huller is undoubtedly the best now in use.

JOHN E. MOFFITT.

Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May, 1851. 46

LINEN DAMASK TABLE COONS—25 dozen, Snow Drop and other patterns, at 57 Columbia street.

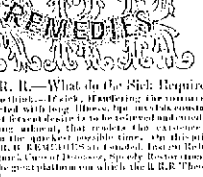
NAPKINS & DOGLIES—50 doz Napkins and Doglies warranted all Linen, for sale at bargains by Wm. T. ABBOTT.

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches!

A CONSTANT supply of fine *Swedish Leeches* always on hand; or applied by R. C. SHEWMAN, at the establishment of

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,

Apothecaries & Chemists, Calhoun street



R. R. R.—What do the Sick Require? To those who think—Health, Hardening the tissues of the person, or afflicted with long illness, the most distressing hope and one of great desire is to be cured and cured at the earliest period, that remedies the most efficacious, have also, in the quickest possible time, on the principle the R. R. REMEDIES are founded, been selected and prepared, so that the sick may be restored to health. Health is the great blessing on which the R. R. Theory is erected.

R. R. R. REMEDIES are a theory of the age. They "strengthen the feeble, heal the sick, restore the wandering, give sight to the blind, raise the afflicted from the sick bed of pain, and restore the sorrowing to their friends." Nature's own remedies are the best, and the most efficacious, and consequently, the most successful. The R. R. REMEDIES are composed of the purest and most efficacious herbs, prepared by a long and tried experience, and by the application of the principle of the R. R. REMEDIES, the sick are restored to health and to their usual strength and power.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAYS READY RELIEF, RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and RADWAYS REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the worst pains, and is the only pain remedy that progresses at diseases; to disinfect internal, or fatal, and infectious poisons, then purifying whatever may be found all poisonous substances from the system, and then proceeds to cure the disease. Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Sick Stomach, Pevrous Fever, &c. Likewise for the relief of and control removal will all pains and disease of the Joints, Limbs, Nerves, &c.

Its first action is to expel the pain, then to strengthen the parts, then to cure the disease. It is second, to repair and heal, as well as cure, or wound. If the R. R. R. be applied after the disease has made its appearance, it will immediately, and the work of separation commences. But if the R. R. R. be first applied, there are many chances to one that the work of disease will not take place. Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, &c., are all prevented by the use of the R. R. R. Fever and Ague, Fever, Typhoid, Typhus, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Bilious Fever

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. VON BOYENBURG.

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Office next door to the Spencer House, Calhoun street,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens that he has returned and has fitted up his office, and has just received a large and elegant assortment of teeth, which for *durability and life-like appearance*, are unsurpassed by any manufactured. Persons desirous of having any operation in Dentistry well performed, *either Surgical or Mechanical*, would do well to give him a call. Three years residence here, and the fact of having taken the Prize Premium at the State Fair, and also at the County Fair, is sufficient guarantee that the work shall be done well.

N. B. Teeth extracted for the poor gratuitously, *and no charge made for advice.* 35

REAL PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

"Sweet cords, from more dear to me,
Linkt in a double chain of love,
This will the long days remind me,
Sweeter when placed in memory's heart."

Mr. A. McDONALD returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to examine specimens of his pictures, and see the perfection to which the Daguerreian art has arrived.

His Pictures exhibited at the late State Fair, at Lafayette, were universally admitted to be far superior to any collection of pictures there, for which he was awarded a Premium and Diploma.

Those who want perfect copies of themselves or friends are respectfully invited to call and see the

Real Premium Pictures

(not those styled so only by the advertiser) at Mr. McDonald's Rooms, No. 3 Pontiac Block, Calhoun street.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus and Materials furnished on the lowest terms.

We, the undersigned, who attended the late State Fair at Lafayette, take pleasure in certifying that Mr. A. McDonald's Daguerreotypes were universally entitled to be as we heard any expression) to be far superior to any exhibited at the Fair.

Alex Samuel Edsall,	Wm. Rockhill,
Mrs. T. K. Hood,	R. G. Maher,
Miss Lavina Hamilton,	A. J. Avery,
Miss Dec. Edsall,	Joshua Holmes,
Dr. F. Pierce,	H. W. Nordhoff,
F. N. Hood,	James Avery,
Miss Mary Hood,	F. P. Randall,
John Shepherd,	Chauncey Dibley,
James Vandagriff,	Wm. Hamilton

BUTTER WANTED.

THE highest Market Price will be paid at the Farmers' Depot for good fresh butter

Persons unwilling to place farmers who wish to pack their butter ready for shipping.

H. R. SCHWEMAN.

500 KEGS JUNIATE NAILS for sale low at No. 123 Columbia st. by R. W. TAYLOR

10 Bbls TANNER'S OIL for sale by R. W. TAYLOR

60 Bbls NEW ORLEANS SUGAR for sale by R. W. TAYLOR, No. 125 west end Columbia st.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!

A FEW Barrels Cider Vinegar can be had at the 85 Columbia street.

WILLIAMS & CRESTIS.

Buckwheat Flour.

A Choice article, by the 100 lbs, or small quantity, can be had of Williams & Hustis, No. 85 Columbia street.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

100 Bbls extra New Orleans Molasses can be bought at a small advance above the Southern market by

WILLIAMS & HUSTIS
Wholesale Grocery Store, No. 85 Columbia st.

10000 Hides Wanted

FOR which we will pay 4½ cents per lb. green, and 10 cents per lb for prime dry flint hides.

H. R. GREY & Co.
71 Columbia Street, under Telegraph office.

2,000 Cords Bark Wanted

at $2 50 per cord, cash, delivered at our Tannery on the Fort canal.

H. R. GREY & Co.

Country Merchants & Grocers,

INSTEAD of going to Toledo or Cincinnati to purchase Groceries, you will find it much to your interest to purchase of Williams & Hustis Wholesale Grocery, No. 85, Columbia street, Fort Wayne. By so doing you will save the expense of going to the east, and, in many cases, the entire cost of freight.

Williams & Hustis having made their purchases with direct reference to the country trade, are willing at a very small advance above the Eastern and Cincinnati prices.

☞ Don't forget the place No. 85 Columbia street.

About Medicine.

SEEING the world is full of new Medicines, if any person would introduce still another, in the midst of confusion, what is to be done? There is nothing to be done, if the medicine is good, but to quietly write the truth about it, in plain language, and let the article stand on its own merits, by speaking for itself enough it *cures*. Of the purely natural *Brandy obtained from a Silt Well, 200 feet deep, in Pennsylvania,*

KIER'S ROCK OIL,

We believe that as it cures various diseases, it will not do to close it manner the hollowness, although it is too much to say it will cure every body every time. Few, very few, however, among the multitudes now using it, are disappointed. Used as it is, both EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY, it seems the greatest chance of relieving the sent of disease. There are various kinds of oil Petroleum—offensive to smell and taste. Many of the Liniments of the day (and some are very good) are compounded in part with some kind of Rock Oil. Hence it stands to reason that if a Petroleum can be had which can be swallowed it must be good, and thus *Kier's Oil*, having that advantage, is the very essence and quintessence of medicine. It doctors the whole man, from head to toes—flesh and blood—skin and bone, and seatedness. Disease and the cause of Disease—root and branch.

Justified in using this language, as the Proprietors are, from personal observation for the last two or three years, as well as from constantly accumulating testimony—Letters—Certificates—printed, and written, and verbal Statements, we do not feel at liberty to hold back the result from the people—it would not be a right.

IF YOU OBJECT

that it is said to cure too many diseases to be genuine. We reply—We cannot help that fact, but so it is—that it cures so many diseases—and it is no other disease—it is the good fortune of the afflicted. We suppose it is just as easy for NATURE to make a Remedy for the whole man as part of a man—she knows how, her work half done. Another thing—she does not have as many diseases as we think. Take for instance

SCROFULA—or KINGS EVIL, and all those Diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood, and other fluids of the body—this Oil will eradicate them with little cost. And yet there are perhaps a dozen different manifestations of Scrofula, in the same or in different persons—and some people call these different diseases, which will never do. It was the opinion of the late Dr. *Rush*, Philadelphia, that there existed in *Nature* an antidote to every malady to which man is liable.

REFERENCES.

We add a few cases from the many certificates at hand:

RHEUMATISM—C. M. Spencer, Three Rivers, Mich.; F. H. Boneker, Cincinnati (both inflammatory); H. Folmer, Del. Co., Ind.; P. H. Mulbank, 65 years old, Ohio. Take teaspoonful 3 times a day and bathe.

COUGH.—Rev. B. Halsted, John Watt, W. Day (for breast and lungs), Pittsburgh. Teaspoonful 2 times a day.

SORE EYES—J. C. Fisher, La Grange Centre; J. M. Mosel, Mt. Auburn; S. Nigh, Hagerstown. Apply 2 or 3 times a day, and if there is a scrofulous tendency, dose 3 times a day. Allow a little to get under the lids.

PILES.—R. G. Garretson, Cin.; Mr. Shell, Allen Co., Ind.; J. Marshall, Salzburg, and others—use internally and externally.

DIARRHŒA.—J. Donovan, Lafayette, grandson, 2 years old, at diarrhœa from his birth. H. Wise, Pittsburgh, dose every three hours.

AGUE.—J. G. Jones, Terre Haute, Dec. 23, 1853—wife and 2 children cured of *inveterate ague*, and many others. Dose every 4 hours in absence of the fever.

DOCTOR J. FLA CERRY, Columbia, writes that in his practice KIER'S PREPARATION has superseded the use of Cod Liver Oil for the Lungs, and he uses it exclusively for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Scrofulous Affections and Enlargements of the Spleen.

Price 50 cents. For sale by H. B. REED, WALL & MEYER, J. COLLINS, and M. WAGNER, Fort Wayne.

R. M. LYON, *Proprietor.*

Fort Wayne, January 21. 4—49

NEW HARDWARE.

H. DURRIE,

No. 81 Columbia St. (Sign of the Padlock)

HAVING received his fall supplies, offers the most complete assortment of HARDWARE and Cutlery ever offered by any one in this place, viz:

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON,

CAST STEEL, NAILS, GLASS,

Axles, Elliptic Springs, carriage bolts, screws, Files,

and other heavy goods; the assortment will compare with any west of the Lake.

MECHANICS will find an assortment of TOOLS fully up to the times in *shape*, and *warrant of quality*.

Building Materials

of all kinds, including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMING of all the most approved patterns now in use.

FARMER'S GOODS.

comprising every kind of Grains, from a Halter to a Log Chain, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grubbing Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Soldiers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, Razors and Britannia Castors, Table Forks & Spoons

SOLAR LAMPS.

And a variety of new Fluid Lamps, Britannia Tea Sets, Parlor Grates and Hands, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all qualities

Fort Wayne, Aug 31st, 1853.

Proclamation to the Invalids of Syracuse.

$1,000 REWARD

PULVERMACHER'S

Hydro-Electric Galvanic Chains

A wonderful discovery introduced to the people of Syracuse by a scientific man of talent, *Galvanic Chains*, now only coming out.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Now we know that there are diseases of a similar character to other diseases which make almost a body, and perhaps also may be classed under one name. But to cure some diseases, Dr. Dodds, and Dr. Palmer, the Eclectic Physicians, have made a Galvanic Chain, that is secured by patent granted by the government, on the ground that it was a valuable medical and surgical article. That Patent was issued on the 14th day of the 4th of last month, and other such medicines, since the patent is absolutely sent off.

MODE OF USE.

The manner of using the Chains is very simple. The chain is first secured with a screw lower and then one end of one chain is placed in the part where the pain is located, and the other end of it appears to the best. The ends of the chain should not touch each other. After the moment of application the most acute pain is *absolutely relieved*, whenever it is located, by the passing through the part a mild current, and a counteracting current is set up by the Galvanic Chain, whether you feel it or not. It is not given to such complete and perfect an instrument only without an Galvanic or Electric Chain. Dr. Dodds, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Dodd, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Dodd, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Dodd